The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 253.—Vol. X.] LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1840. [Price 6d.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

BAHIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Half-Yearly GENERAL MEETING of proprietors of the Bahia Steam Navigation Company will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, George-yard, Lombard-street, in the city of London, on Monday, the 29th current, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors, in which the attention of the proprietors will be called to matters demanding serious consideration. By order of the board,

Lombard-street Chambers, June 9. C. SAUNDERSON, Hon. Sec.

WHEAL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors will be held, in pursuance of requisition, at the office of the company, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration the dissolution of the company. GEORGE MORGAN, Sec.

Office, 37, New Broad-street, June 25.

CALLS.

DE DUNSTANVILLE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share was this day made by the directors on the shareholders of the above mine, to be paid on or before the 31st of July next, to Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, the bankers of the company.

26, Birchin-lane, London, June 23.

WHEAL WALLIS MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the scrip on which the 1st Call of Five Shillings per share, due the 25th day of March last past, not having been paid, the same are now declared FORFEITED, but the directors shall have power to remit such forfeiture, upon payment of the said call to the secretary, and production of the scrip, "to be indorsed by him," on or before the 4th day of July next. HENRY CARR, Secretary.

15, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, June 4.

MINING SCHOOL, TRURO.—The principal course for the present year will commence on Wednesday, the 8th of July next, and will comprise lectures on the following subjects, viz.:—

ON MATHEMATICS,
By the Rev. T. G. HALL, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, King's College, London.
ON MECHANICS, PARTICULARLY ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF POWER,
By the Rev. H. MOSELY, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy, &c., King's College, London.
ON CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY, ESPECIALLY ON METALLURGY AND MINERAL ASSAYS,
By JOHN PRIDEAUX, Esq., F.G.S., &c.
ON MANUFACTURING ART,
By Mr. COWPER, of King's College, illustrated by Models, &c.

The fee to be paid by the pupils attending the whole course will be £6 6s., but students, or other persons desirous of attending any particular course of lectures, will be admitted to do so, on payment of a proportionately less sum.

The names of all pupils who may propose attending this course, must be sent to the governors, Dr. Carlyon, Dr. Barham, or Mr. W. M. Tweedy, at the Royal Institution, on or before Monday, the 6th of July; and the pupils, who must attend at Truro on the 7th, will obtain every needful information on their arrival, by applying to the librarian, at the institution.

Truro, June 18, 1840.

SCIENTIFIC MODELS and WORKS OF ART of the FIRST CLASS, for the ENLARGED EDITION of the CATALOGUE of the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION—ENGINEERS ARTISTS, and others who wish to have their works before the PUBLIC, either for EXHIBITION or SALE, are respectfully invited to forward them forthwith, that they may be arranged and described, with the address of the depositor, in the NEW CATALOGUE, which comes out on the 15th day of July. R. J. LONGBOTTOM, Sec.

Polytechnic Institution, 309, Regent street.

Now ready, folio, Ten Plates, 20s.,

A SERIES of TEN VIEWS, &c., of the LANDSLIP on the EAST COAST of DEVON, between Axmouth and Lyme Regis. From drawings by W. Dawson, Esq., civil engineer and surveyor, Exeter; the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, and Mrs. Buckland; with a geological memoir, and sections descriptive of these and similar phenomena, by the Rev. W. D. Conybeare. The whole revised by Professor BUCKLAND.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Mining Journal Office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, 27th June, 1840.

NEW WORK ON THE IRON TRADE.—The Number of the MINING REVIEW this day published contains the Sixth Part of the Paper on the IRON TRADE, by Harry Scrivenor, Esq.—this work will be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, and so arranged as to form a separate volume at the end of the year; in addition to which, the MINING REVIEW contains—A Paper on the Establishment of a School of Mines—On the Ventilation of Mines, by Samuel Moyle, Esq., C.E.—On the Preparation of China-Clay, by W. J. Henwood, Esq., F.R.S., &c.—On Blasting Limestone Rock, being an Account of Blasting the White Limestone in the County of Antrim, Ireland, by William Bald, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., &c.—On the Applicability of Peat to Manufacturing Iron—Parliamentary Returns of the Imports and Exports of Copper, Lead, and Tin, for the year ending 5th January, 1840—Scientific Bodies, &c.—The MINING REVIEW is published at the office, as above, on the 1st of each month, price Sixpence.

The MINING REVIEW is also furnished, to subscribers, as a Monthly

GRATUITOUS SUPPLEMENT TO

THE MINING JOURNAL,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE,

Forming a complete Record of the Proceedings of all Public Companies.

The MINING JOURNAL is the only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy; combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of all Public Companies, Correspondence from the English and Foreign Mining Districts, Sales and Purchases of Ores, Prices of Metals and Materials, Prices of English and Foreign Funds, Shares in Mines, Railways, Joint-Stock Banks, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and much original and interesting Scientific Intelligence, &c.; forming an invaluable record of every occurrence relating to MINES, RAILWAYS, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, &c.

The MINING JOURNAL is published at Two o'clock every Saturday afternoon at the office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, price Sixpence, and may be had of all booksellers and newsvenders in town and country.

*** On the 29th inst., the OFFICE of the MINING JOURNAL and MINING REVIEW will be REMOVED to 37, New Broad-street, City, to which address, all Advertisements and Communications are requested to be addressed.

TO INVENTORS AND SCIENTIFIC MEN.

THE INVENTORS' ADVOCATE, AND JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY; A NEW WEEKLY BRITISH AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY OF INVENTIONS, TRADE, MANUFACTURES, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS, is published every Saturday Morning, price 5d., stamped. Vol. 7, No. 1, forming No. XXII. of the work), was published Jan. 4; also the Index, Title, &c., to Vol 1, in an enlarged Number (No. XXI.), price 8d. Vol. 1 is now ready, price 18s., handsomely bound. SELECT REMARKS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS:

"The 'Inventors' Advocate' is a new weekly contemporary, embracing a very wide field of arts, sciences, and literature. * * * Its principal feature is the record of patent inventions, both domestic and foreign. This will be a most useful guide to projectors and inventors; and any suggestions to improve our patent laws are also very desirable."—*Literary Gazette.*

London: published for the proprietors, every Saturday morning at Seven o'clock, by W. Kidd, 7, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

THE RAILWAY TIMES, published every SATURDAY, price SIXPENCE (stamped), contains full and accurate Reports (taken exclusively for this paper) of all Railway Meetings, with Directors' and Engineers' Reports, and other official documents, at length—Authentic Reports of the Progress of Railway Works—Notices of Railway Publications and Plans—All the Public and Private Proceedings of Parliament on Railway Bills—Notices of Railway Improvements of every kind—Detailed Reports of all Law Cases affecting Railways—The fullest particulars of the Rise and Progress of Foreign Railways—Complete Railway Share Lists for London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, and a great variety of information on other works of public utility, and on the Arts and Sciences generally.

Just published, Vol. II. of the RAILWAY TIMES, neatly bound in cloth, and lettered, price 4s 6d.; also just published (at the *Railway Times* Office), the RAILWAY CALENDAR for 1840, illustrated with a beautifully executed coloured Map, showing the comparative Length of all the principal Railways in Great Britain with the cities and towns they pass through, distinguishing those wholly or partially opened, and those in active progress. The Calendar contains a compendium of railway information, and embraces, amongst a great variety of useful and interesting matter, the names of the Chairmen, Deputy-Chairmen, Engineers, and Secretaries of every Railway in the kingdom, Transfer Agents, Bankers, the Revenue and Capital of Railways, and much exclusive information, besides answering every purpose of a general Almanack.—Price 1s. 6d.—Mounted on canvas and rollers, &c.—In neat frame, 3s. 6d.

The *Railway Times* is an excellent medium for Railway and Scientific Advertisements. Office, 187, Fleet street, opposite St. Bride's Church, London; and may be had of authorized agents in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Bath, and Edinburgh; also by order of all booksellers and newsmen in town and country.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

HAGUE'S PNEUMATIC ENGINE, applicable to WORKING ANY SORT OF MACHINERY, and PNEUMATIC APPARATUS, for RAISING WATER; also a METHOD OF SUBDIVIDING AND TRANSFERRING ANY MOTIVE POWER.

The proprietors of these most useful inventions having, by practical operations (conducted with the greatest attention) for upwards of twelve months, tested their efficiency and capabilities of application to Mining, Manufacturing, and other purposes, can now with confidence call public attention thereto, as an economical and superior method of RAISING WATER, either vertically or on the incline, from Collieries, Mines, Quarries, Water-works, Canals, Docks, Coffer-dams, Reservoirs, &c.; for Subdividing and Transferring any Motive Power to unlimited distances, and at any angle above or below the surface, for the purpose of working every description of Machinery, on the largest or smallest scale, and as well for keeping up a constant ventilation in Collieries and Mines, and they are equally confident, that in its application it will be found more efficacious, and affording greater facilities, than any other Machinery now in use.

Coal-owners, proprietors of Mines, Water-works, &c., Manufacturers, Engineers, Iron-founders, and others desirous to obtain Licenses either by districts or otherwise, will be treated with on liberal terms, on application to Mr. Hague, engineer, Thames Iron Works, Surrey Canal entrance, Rotherhithe; or to Mr. Rd. Thomas, 4, Cushion-court, Broad-street, London, where drawings may be seen, and every further information obtained.

A MINING ENGINEER, practically acquainted with the manufacture of iron, offers his services to any public or private company at home or abroad. Address "C. D.," care of the Editor of the Mining Journal 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London.

TO BE LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TEMPLE COPPER AND METAL ROLLING MILLS, on the Thames, six miles from Maidenhead, possessing an almost unlimited water-power through every season of the year. Further particulars may be had from Messrs. Winstanley, Paternoster-row, and at Liverpool; or Messrs. Daniel Smith and Co., Waterloo-place.

SLATE WORKS.—To a Company, or Individual, desirous of OPENING a SLATE QUARRY, the opportunity of a favourable speculation is now offered on a freehold estate, in the quiet and delightful neighbourhood of Ulverston and the Lakes, in the county of Lancaster. "A. B.," Newbybridge, Lancashire, will direct a person to show the premises, and will receive proposals.

ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY ON THE SEA COAST IN THE LIMESTONE FORMATION, CLOSE TO THE VILLAGE OF MOELFRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Bull's Head Inn, Llanerchymedd, in the county of Anglesey, on Wednesday, the 15th July next, between the hours of Three and Five in the afternoon, in the following lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon at the time of sale, unless disposed of in the meantime by private contract, of which due notice will be given.

LOT 1.

A tenement, called Tymawr, in the occupation of Mr. Hugh Roberts, as tenant, from year to year. LOT 2.

A tenement, called Penybryn, in the occupation of the Rev. John Griffiths, as tenant, from year to year. LOT 3.

All those dwelling-houses, store-houses, gardens, and appurtenances, situate in the village of Moelfre, held by Richard Hughes, Owen Hughes, Griffith Edwards, John Evans, William Roberts, Richard Evans, Owen Rowlands, John Jones, John Roberts, and Thomas Owen, or their under tenants, in leases for lives or otherwise.

LOT 4.

Extensive MARBLE and LIMESTONE QUARRIES, along the sea beach, well situated for shipping; the prepared blocks of marble already raised to be be taken at a fair valuation; the whole measuring thirty-six acres, or thereabouts.

The quarries produce black and grey limestone, lying in beds of different sizes—from those used for railway blocks, to those of the larger sort, required for piers, quoins, and other heavy work. The stone is of the same nature and colour as that of which the new Birmingham Town-hall is built, and from these quarries a grey stone was supplied for building Holyhead Pier, and of black marble for building Penrhyn Castle, the magnificent seat of G. H. Dawkins Pennant, Esq. The rubble stone on the surface, and the fragments from the more solid beds, when burnt, make excellent lime, for purposes of building and agriculture. Sheds may be erected for stowing a large quantity of quicklime, ready to be sent off when required. This plan is adopted in other places, from which quicklime is exported to a much greater distance than that between Moelfre and Liverpool.

Further particulars may be known, by application to Mr. George Bradley Roose, solicitor, Amlwch, Anglesey.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

SLATE QUARRIES, COAL YARDS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, to which the attention of capitalists and merchants is particularly directed:—

1. THE CYNFAEL SLATE QUARRY,

Lying within the distance of four miles from the sea-port town of Aberdovey, held under an agreement for a lease for the term of twenty-one years, from Lady-day, 1839, subject to the royalty of one-tenth. The vein in this quarry is a continuation of that at Aberllefenny, and is twenty-one yards wide. It has not been worked to any great extent yet; but, so far as it has been gone into, it opens a most excellent prospect. 2. THE NANTGYNNOG SLATE QUARRY,

At the distance of two miles and a half from Aberdovey, held (together with Caethle) under an agreement for a lease for the term of thirty-one years, from the 24th of September, 1838, subject to the royalty of one-tenth. This quarry has been worked for some years, and is in a most excellent working order, a very large sum of money having been expended by the adventurers to bring it so; it has two veins running within two feet of each other, producing slates, flaggings, and tombstones, of superior kind, both as to splitting and dimensions, as may be seen by specimens now at the quarry.

3. THE ABERDOVEY SLATE QUARRY,

Within a quarter of a mile of the port of Aberdovey, held under a lease for thirty-one years, commencing on the 1st of January, 1834, subject to the royalty of one-tenth. This quarry is a very large one, and has been worked very profitably for the last ten years. Two hundred persons may be set to work in it at once, and it produces capital slates, flaggings, tombstones, window sills, dairy tables, malting cisterns, &c. &c. There are belonging to it, two sawing machines, with two houses to work them in, a powder house, railways, tramroads, and every other convenience and facility for carrying on the concern on the most extensive scale.

4. A COMMODIOUS COAL, TIMBER, AND SLATE YARD, IN ABERDOVEY, Within five yards of the river Dovey, inclosed with a high stone wall, held under a lease for the term of twenty-one years, from Lady-day, 1836, subject to the ground rent of £1 1s. per annum. The lessees have had a promise of a lease of another piece of ground, lying between this yard and the river, for the purpose of loading and discharging vessels at low water; with this addition to the yard, a vessel of 400 tons may be either loaded or discharged at all times of the tide. To the persons buying the quarries, this yard would be of the highest importance, as, by exporting slates, and importing coals in the same vessels, a most material saving in the expense of freights would be effected.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Jones and Blaxland, solicitors, 7, Crosby-square, London; or to Messrs. John and Hugh Hughes, solicitors, Aberystwyth.

Aberystwyth, June 8.

COAL IRONSTONE, AND LIMESTONE, IN AYRSHIRE.

TO BE LET, and entered on IMMEDIATELY, an extensive FIELD of the above MINERALS, in the estate of GROUGAR, near Kilmarnock. A series of bores has been made in the estate, which prove SEVEN WORKABLE COALS, at a depth of fifty-five fathoms. The thicknesses of the coals, as given in the journal of the last bore, is respectively—

		Feet.	Inches.
1st Seam,	4 Feet 5 inches,		
2d	5		
3d	6		
4th	5	22	9
5th	3	of coal.	
6th	3		
7th	6		

This coal field is a continuation of the well-known seams of Kilmarnock and Galston. The quality of all the seams, as shown by the boring, is good, and several of them are hard splint coal. A pit, thirteen fathoms deep, has been sunk to one of the thick seams, which was worked for some time, and this is known to be of superior quality.

The ironstone in the estate is of the clay band kind; and, in a depth of four fathoms of shale, there are imbedded twenty four inches thick of ironstone, besides very numerous ironstone balls, contained in four feet of shale above the bands.

The ironstone can, to a great extent, be worked open cast, at a moderate price, and though blackband ironstone has not yet been found in the estate, it has been discovered in an adjoining property.

The limestone is upwards of six feet thick, and of good quality.

There are thus in the estate all the materials for iron making; and there being a public railway within three miles distance, communicating with the much-frequented shipping port of Troon, it is conceived that the minerals in this estate are well worthy the attention of parties proposing to enter into the iron trade, or of others wishing to extend their business therein.

A plan of the lands, and journals and specimens of the boring and of the ironstone, will be seen by applying to C. D. Gairdner, banker, Kilmarnock, who will give orders to show the estate, and who, or Messrs. Bald and Geddes, mining engineers, 49, Albany-street, Edinburgh, will receive proposals for a lease of the minerals, stating, as usual, a fixed rent yearly, or, in the proprietor's option, a royalty on the several minerals raised yearly.

June 18, 1840.

HAMBURG and BERGEDORF RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR RAILS, CHAIRS, and BOLTS.—The board of directors of the above Railway will meet at their office, in Hamburg, on Monday, the 27th day of July, at Three o'clock, to receive TENDERS for the supply of about

1000 TONS MALLEABLE IRON RAILS
370 TONS CAST IRON CHAIRS.
15 TONS WROUGHT-IRON BOLTS.

These Rails are required for the permanent way, and are to be rolled to the parallel pattern, about 62 lb. to the yard. The chairs to be of two sizes, about 20 lb. and 24 lb. each.

The whole to be delivered into lighters, in the port of Hamburg.

The specifications, with further particulars, may be had on application to the Secretary, at the Railway office, as above, or to William Lindley, Civil Engineer, 8, Adelphi-terrace, London.

HULL AND SELBY, or HULL AND LEEDS JUNCTION RAILWAY.—OPENING OF THE LINE FOR PASSENGERS AND PARCELS ONLY, ON THURSDAY, JULY 2d, 1840.—The public are respectfully informed that this railway will be opened throughout, from Hull to the junction with the Leeds and Selby Railway, at Selby, on Wednesday, July 1st, 1840, and that PASSENGERS and PARCELS ONLY will be conveyed on Thursday, July 2d, thus presenting a direct railway conveyance from Hull to Selby, Leeds, and York, without change of carriage.

Trains, with passengers, will start from Hull as under—

At 7 A.M. | At 3 P.M.
10 A.M. | 6 P.M.

On Sundays, at 7 A.M., and 6 P.M.

The trains from Leeds and York, for Hull, will depart from these places at the same hours, and passengers and parcels may be booked through at the Leeds, York, and Hull stations. Arrangements are also in progress for booking passengers to Sheffield, Derby, Birmingham, and London.

The fares to be charged are as under—

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
Hull to Selby	4s. 6d.	4s. 0d.	2s. 6d.
Hull to York	8 0	6 6	4 6
Hull to Leeds	8 0	6 6	4 6

The trains both up and down will call at the stations on the line, viz.—Hessle, Ferriby, Brough, Staddlethorpe, Eastrington, Howden, and Cliff. Arrangements for conveying goods, cattle, sheep, &c., will be completed in a short time, of which due notice will be given. By order,

Railway office, Hull, June 24. GEORGE LOCKING, Sec.

TENDERS FOR LOANS.—The LLANELLY RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY are ready, under the powers of their several Acts of Parliament, to take up a certain amount of money for three, five, or seven years, and will receive proposals for the same in sums of not less than £500 each. The tenders are to express the sum and term of years, as well as the lowest rate of interest at which it is proposed to lend the amount, the interest on which will be paid half-yearly. Applications to be addressed to the secretary, at the office of the company, 59, Old Broad-street, London. By order,

JOHN BIGG, Secretary.

STEAM-ENGINE MANUFACTORY FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN (in consequence of the appointment of the remaining partner to the Superintendentship of a Railway).—Those extensive and substantial premises in North-street, Glasgow, occupied since their erection in 1834 by Stark and Fulton, as an ENGINEERING AND MILLWRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT, with all the machinery and tools therein contained, at present in operation, and sufficient for the production of work to the amount of £20,000 per annum. The tools and buildings are modern, and in good repair—the situation is good—and the connection of the existing firm, both for railway and for general work, is extensive and respectable, so that the present is an opening, such as very seldom occurs, to an active man of business, possessed of sufficient capital. If desired the works would be let at a moderate rent, and the stock sold at a valuation.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietors, Stark and Fulton, North-street Engine Works, Glasgow.

Glasgow, June 10.

THE GLASGOW AND AYRSHIRE IRON COMPANY.—Minimum capital, £110,000, in shares of £25 each; to be called up, as required, by instalments not exceeding £5. Deposit, 2s. 6d.,

INTERIM COMMITTEE.

Henry Dunlop, Esq., merchant, Glasgow
James Ewing, Esq., merchant, Glasgow
John Fleming, Esq., merchant, Glasgow
Archibald Hamilton, Esq., Carluke, Ayrshire
William Leckie Ewing, Esq., merchant, Glasgow
John Main, Esq., merchant, Glasgow
William Connal, Esq., merchant, Glasgow
Robert Napier, Esq., engineer, Glasgow
Professor Nichol, Glasgow College
John Mitchell, Esq., merchant, Glasgow
James B. Neilson, Esq., engineer, Glasgow
James M'Clelland, Esq., accountant, Glasgow
Professor William Couper, Glasgow College
A. M'Kenzie Kirkland, Esq., merchant, Glasgow
A. G. Gilkison, Esq., merchant, Glasgow
Alexander Aird, Esq., Crosshall, Muirkirk
William Mathieson, Esq., merchant, Glasgow
James Reid, Esq., merchant, Glasgow
William Wilson, Esq., merchant, Glasgow
George M'Taggart, Esq., merchant, Ayr
William Maxwell Alexander, Esq., Southbar
William Brown, Esq., Greenockmains, Ayrshire.

Until the Meeting of the Interim Committee, which will shortly be called, to adjust the constitution of this undertaking, the prospectus of which has been already fully published, further applications for such shares as are yet disposable will be received by Mr. David Dreghorn, accountant, 74, St. Enoch square; Mr. William Meiklehame, writer, 27, College-street; or to Messrs. Mouncieffe and Paterson, 1, Royal Exchange-court; and, in London, to Mr. Alexander Gordon, 22, Finsbury-street, Westminster.—Glasgow, May 27.

TO SHIPOWNERS.—The directors of the CONSOLIDATED COBRE MINING ASSOCIATION hereby give notice, that they will be ready to receive TENDERS for a first-class coppered SHIP of about 300 to 350 tons register, o.m., for the conveyance of copper ore from the island of Cuba to Swansea or Llanelly. The vessel to be engaged for one or more voyages, at the option of the owners, but the same to be expressed in the tender.

The ship may either proceed out direct in ballast, or take a cargo on ship's account to any other port in the West Indies.

A form of the charter party may be seen at the company's office. Tenders to be sealed, and marked "Ship Tender," and to be received on or before the 30th day of June, and to be delivered before Twelve o'clock on that day.

WILLIAM LECKIE, Secretary.

Consolidated Cobre Mining Company's Office, 26, Austinfriars.

N.B. No tender will be received, unless the owner engages to fit up a fixed platform in the ship's hold, so as to raise the cargo, and this to be done subject to the approval of the company's surveyor.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUSE, FOR BLASTING ROCKS IN MINES, QUARRIES, AND FOR SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.—This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting this very hazardous operation. From many testimonies to its usefulness with which the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the kingdom, they select the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c.:—

"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuse; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this."

Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Camborne, Cornwall.

RAILWAY MAGAZINE, and COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.—Railways, Banks, Mines, Steam Navigations, Assurances, Public Works, &c.—This long-established and extensively-circulated work, which has obtained the greatest celebrity for the value of its articles, and its uniform success in all causes it has advocated, is now published weekly, price Fourpence-halfpenny stamped, and consisting of sixteen closely and handsomely printed pages. It contains full and accurate reports of all railway and other joint-stock company meetings; steam navigation; asphalte; accounts of new companies, banks, mines, assurances, canals, docks; a most important table to all travellers of the times and fares of all railway trains throughout the kingdom; unique and valuable tables of the prices of railway and other shares, paper money in circulation, metals, traffic of railways, meetings, calls, and dividends, general, mechanical, and scientific intelligence. A tide table for every day in the week for each port frequented by steam-vessels. Orders received by all newsagents, and at the office, 6, Red-Lion-court, Fleet street, London.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

Midland Counties Railway—Petition for leave to present a petition for a bill; referred to select committee on petitions for private bills.

Hartlepool Dock and Railway—Bill reported; report ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Railways—Petitions for alteration of the standing orders requiring notices to be given in the months of February and March prior to the session in which any application for a railway bill is made, and a deposit of 10 per cent., from Chester and London; ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Railways Bill—Petition of the Birmingham and Derby Railway Company, for alteration; ordered to lie on the table.

Railways (Ireland)—Petition from Tralee, to enable the Government to construct railways in Ireland; ordered to lie on the table.

British Iron Company—Lords amendments agreed to.

MONDAY.

Midland Counties Railway—Petition for leave to present a petition for a bill reported; leave given; petition presented accordingly; referred to select committee on petitions for private bills.

Monmouthshire Iron and Coal Company—Committee revived.

London and Greenwich Railway—Bill reported; report ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

London and Greenwich Railway Station—Bill reported; report ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

London and Greenwich Railway Enlargement and Station—Time further enlarged for the committee to report till Wednesday, July 1.

Message from the Lords—That they have agreed to the Edinburgh Silk Yarn Company Bill, with amendments.

TUESDAY.

Chester and Holyhead Railway—Petition of the Vice-Presidents and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Dublin, praying that the Dublin and Holyhead Railway may be undertaken as a national work; ordered to lie on the table.

Edinburgh Silk Yarn Company—Lords amendments agreed to.

Message from the Lords—That they have agreed to the Farmers' and General Fire and Life Insurance Company Bill, and the Marine Insurance Company Bill, without amendment.

THURSDAY.

Midland Counties Railway—Petition for bill reported; report referred to select committee on standing orders.

Houses of Parliament—Mr. W. Roche presented a petition signed by 2360 artisans and others of the city of Limerick, complaining that the stone about to be used in the building of the new Houses of Parliament was porous and liable to rapid decay, and that, from its tendency to absorb atmospheric moisture, it would cause early rot and decay in the timbers connected with it. They stated that the stone of the quarry of Ballysimon, near Limerick, was in every respect superior to that adopted for the new Houses; that the owner of those quarries had offered the stone necessary for the two Houses as a free gift, for the sake of giving employment to men to cut it, and also to show the superior quality of the stone, but the offer was refused. The petitioners prayed some inquiry into the subject. The hon. member moved that the petition be printed with the votes, as he intended to submit a motion on it. (He afterwards gave notice of a motion on the subject, but we did not hear the day fixed).—Mr. G. Knight said he should object to the printing of this petition with the votes, as it cast aspersions on the quality of the stone selected, which were not at all well founded.—After a few words from Mr. W. Roche, the petition was ordered to be printed with the votes.—[This petition will be found in another column.]

Railways Bill—Three petitions against; ordered to lie on the table.—Bill considered in committee and reported; further consideration of report on Thursday next; bill, as amended, to be printed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.

The arguments in this cause were resumed, in the House of Lords, on Wednesday, before the Lord Chancellor and other Peers, and, at their rising, was adjourned.—On Thursday counsel were again heard, when Mr. K. Bruce replied on the part of the company.—Some remarks on this case will be found in another column.

LIMERICK MARBLE COMPANY.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—JUNE 20.

Adams v. Gerrard.—Mr. Kelly and Mr. Byles were counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Thesiger and Mr. Huggins for the defendant.—This was an action in which the plaintiff sought to recover compensation for his services, as agent to the Limerick Marble Company, and also for the wharfage of certain shipments of stone and marble from the Ballysimon quarries, in the county of Limerick, to the plaintiff, for the purpose of being there prepared, and sold by him on account of the infant company, whose hope it was to supply the materials for the erection of the new houses of Parliament. In furtherance of this design, the plaintiff prepared the specimen of the company's marble, which has been for some time exhibited to the public (and to which public attention has been directed near St. Margaret's Church), and for this, amongst other services, the action was brought, the plaintiff's claim being to the amount of 250*l.*, the balance of his salary as agent, at 300*l.* a-year, and the costs and charges to which he had been put in and about the company's affairs. The defendant, it seems, was a director and principal shareholder in the undertaking, and having taken upon himself to control the operations of the plaintiff, and to make sundry payments to him on account of his disbursements, was now selected by him as the party legally responsible to him for his claim against the company, which, it may be apprehended, is not in quite so flourishing a condition as might be hoped. The great difficulty in the case, of course, consisted in the endeavour to connect the defendant with the embryo company during the time in respect of which the action was brought, and, in order to surmount this, the plaintiff was obliged to call the landlord of the quarries, Mr. Staunton, and Mr. Hardy, the brother of the original projector of the undertaking, from whose testimony it appeared that a partnership had been entered into between the defendant and the Messrs. Hardy in March last, with a view of forming the company, the defendant being only connected with the concern from the month of November preceding, under a promise to become a director if any company should be ultimately established.

Mr. Thesiger, for the defendant, addressed the jury upon the state of the accounts rendered by the plaintiff, contending that, as the defendant's connexion could only be said to range from November to March, he could only be liable for work actually done within that period. Taking this to be admitted, and striking out of the plaintiff's bill of particulars sundry items which were strictly chargeable to other parties besides the defendant, it would be found that the payments made by the defendant out-topped the legitimate claim of the plaintiff against him, and so entitled him to a verdict at the hands of the jury.

Lord Abinger having summed up the whole case, the jury found for the plaintiff—damages 110*l.*

MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT—JUNE 20.

Tomlinson v. the Company.—This motion was concluded. It appeared that the company had at one time an intention of passing through the plaintiff's land, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, and that their agent, Mr. Barlow, under the impression that they had paid for the land, had entered into an arrangement for letting it for a short time for grazing, but finding he had been mistaken, he afterwards attempted to return the money. The company, by their act, were at liberty, if they pleased, not to pass through the parish at all.

His Honour observed that every case of this kind depended upon its peculiar circumstances, and that a purchaser might in some cases after he had taken possession be compelled to pay the purchase-money into court, although he should be willing rather to give up possession, but that the general rule was that he should not at the same time retain possession of the land and keep back the money. This case was totally different from any other he recollected. It might not appear to him that the acts which had been done by Mr. Barlow could be construed into a taking of possession by the company. That gentleman had committed a mistake, and had afterwards done all he could to rectify it. His Honour did not find, therefore, that the company had ever been actually, or even constructively, in possession. There was this remarkable circumstance in the case, that should the company elect not to go through the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, he did not see they would have any authority at all to purchase land within the parish. It was doubtful, therefore, whether the plaintiff could finally thrust his land upon the company. But what relief the plaintiff might be entitled to in another way from having been misled by the company to abandon his scheme of laying out the land for other purposes, it was not necessary now to consider. That was not now the question. Upon the whole he would not order the purchase-money into court, but as the agent of the company had made the mistake which gave rise to the motion, he would simply refuse the motion, and say nothing as to costs.

GLOUCESTER AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—JUNE 24.

The Queen v. the Directors of the Company.—Lord Denman delivered judgment in this case. The question here was whether a *mandamus* would lie to the defendants, commanding them to restore a road leading to a bridge on the railway to as good a state as it was in before. There was a provision in the Railway Act that the bridge should be fifteen feet wide, and it was contended that the road was not required to be wider. The court, however, was of a different opinion, and did not think that a road of this sort fell within the general rule of law which related to the approaches to a bridge not being required to be wider than the bridge itself. The rule must, therefore, be absolute.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 23.

Lord R. Grosvenor moved "That the promoters of the proposed railway from Chester to Holyhead be allowed to bring in a bill in the next session of Parliament for carrying the same into effect, on giving notices and depositing plans and sections, as required by the standing orders relating to other bills of the second class, except railways; and that the standing order, requiring a portion of the capital to be deposited in the Exchequer prior to the application to Parliament, be dispensed with." If the present indulgence were not granted, the promoters of the railway line from Chester to Holyhead would be unable to bring the matter before Parliament prior to 1842. The noble lord stated that he had, during the present session, presented petitions in favour of the line from great numbers of the principal landowners connected with it, and this showed that the railway was favourably entertained. He thought that the general rules of the house, with regard to such bills, should be allowed to give way, in this instance, in consequence of the convenience and superiority of the proposed line.—Mr. Wilbraham seconded the motion.

Mr. Greene opposed the motion. The standing orders of the House were absolutely necessary for the protection of the country; and he saw no reason for departing in this case from the usual course.

Mr. J. Jervis observed that this was not a visionary scheme, but had been approved of by the Government commissioners and was a national work.

Mr. O'Connell contended that the interests of Ireland required that the motion should be granted, and yet a technical rule was to be triumphant. There was actually an enthusiasm in favour of technical rules. The House had a right to shut out bubble speculations, and to prevent the country being cut up and injured by railways which there was no intention of finishing. These things it was that formed the foundation of the technical rule, and it was upon these grounds that the rule was made. But every one of these grounds failed in the present instance, and yet it was to prevail. Oh! but for their consolation, they were told that they might apply in the next session of Parliament. True, but they would not be able to give the proper notices, unless leave was now given. Who, under these circumstances, would advance money, or engage in the necessary preparatory expenses?

Mr. Labouchere thought that sufficient reasons had not been given for relaxing the rules respecting private business. To relax them in certain cases would be unfair and unjust. The safest and best course for the House to pursue would be to adhere to the orders. Upon the whole he thought the standing order ought not to be relaxed. As to the order, requiring the payment of 10 per cent., he had no doubt on the subject, and was convinced, that it ought not to be waived in this instance. He felt it his duty to advise the House to reject this motion.

Mr. Lefroy was in favour of the motion, being of opinion that the proposed railway was a national undertaking.

Mr. H. Hinde said that he should support this plan, as he should support also a like scheme for communication between London and the Scotch metropolis. Many of the railways now in progress would be terminated before October; and it would be therefore very desirable for the Government to consider some means of occupying the mass of labourers that would thereby be thrown out of employ, and prevent the distress that might otherwise be produced.

Mr. Warburton would recommend the House not to acquiesce to this motion, unless they were prepared not to insist on the standing orders on any future occasion. If they did not insist on the rule which required that a certain proportion of the capital proposed to be raised should be subscribed before the bill was brought in, they would be giving encouragement to speculation and fraud. He (Mr. Warburton) saw no reasons why the House should make this case an exception to the general rule, and he thought the motion was the more objectionable as, if it were successful, it would form a precedent for a general relaxation of the standing orders of this House.

Sir R. Peel concurred with the hon. member who had just sat down, that it would not be expedient to relax in this case the standing order that required 10 per cent. of the capital to be subscribed before applying for the bill. If he were to give his vote in favour of relaxing the standing orders in the case of a bill which proposed to provide increased facilities of communication between London and Dublin, he must, on the same grounds, give his vote in favour of a similar relaxation in the case of a railway bill for affording increased facilities of communication between London and Edinburgh. He confessed that a great public advantage was involved in this question. He had read the report of the commissioners appointed to consider and report upon the best means of communication between London and Dublin, which report convinced him of the policy of the Government appointing such commissioners. That report had recommended the adoption of the line of communication which was now proposed; and he (Sir R. Peel) was only sorry to find that the standing orders of the House interposed to prevent the immediate progress of the work. He thought, however, that it was essential that the House should maintain its character in respect of those standing orders, and, if they allowed an exception in this case, he feared it would give rise to difficulty and inconvenience hereafter. He believed that there was so much advantage in maintaining a strict adherence to those rules which they had determined should guide them in respect of private bills, that he reluctantly felt that he must join in the right hon. gent. the President of the Board of Trade in his opposition to this motion.

The Attorney-General said if this railway were in the nature of a job, he should come to the same conclusion as the right hon. baronet; but there was no ground whatever for supposing that it was any other than a *bonâ fide* undertaking. The Edinburgh Railway Bill of last year, which had been alluded to, was also an undertaking which, if it had been allowed to proceed, would have conferred great advantages not only upon Scotland but on this country also; but the House had refused to sanction the suspension of the standing orders in that case, and therefore the contemplated improvement had not taken place.

Lord R. Grosvenor replied; and the House divided—for the motion, 110; against it, 120.—Majority against the motion, 10.

RAILWAYS.

The importance of these undertakings, many of which astonish by their magnitude, is developing itself more fully as each line now in progress is thrown open to the public. A few years since the man who would have predicted that the journey from London to York would, in the year 1840, be regularly and safely performed in ten hours, would have been set down as a visionary, yet such is now the fact; and when the Great North of England line is opened to Darlington, which is expected to take place in October next, the whole distance from London to that town (nearly 250 miles) will be traversed with great ease in twelve hours! That gigantic work, the Great Western, is now fast approaching towards completion. The Bristol and Exeter is a beautiful line of road, presenting fewer engineering difficulties than any of similar length in the kingdom, but the men of the West are not as yet sufficiently alive to the advantages, agricultural, commercial, and personal, of railways; they would otherwise, long ere this, have arranged for the continuance of the line from Exeter to Devonport and Falmouth. That this will ultimately be effected there can be no doubt—self-interest will urge it on—the journey from London to Devonport will then occupy about ten hours, so that we may breakfast at home, and dine on the same day with our friends in London! When, therefore, we consider the extraordinary expedition, and the small charge at which journies are performed on railways, together with the absence of all expense on the road, it is no longer a matter of surprise that the number of passengers, and amount of traffic so far exceed all calculations previously made on the subject. All the great lines of communication will certainly become sources of great profit to the original shareholders, and from the regularity with which the dividends will be paid every six months, the value of the shares will render them most desirable investments for capital.

Nothing can be more truly national than these undertakings, or more extensively beneficial to all classes of the community; the capitalist largely increases his wealth by giving employment on these works to many thousands of mechanics and labourers, as, out of the many millions raised for the construction and maintenance of railways, above three-fourths are expended in wages of labour alone; and the raw material for the roads, machinery, and stations being nearly all produced in the country, the immense capital employed is retained in the kingdom, thus contributing to the lasting benefit of all.—*West of England Conservative.*

Gloucester and Cheltenham Railway Communication.—It is stated that an arrangement has been entered into between the Birmingham and Gloucester, and Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway Companies, and that the former company have agreed to complete the line between Gloucester and Cheltenham. We hear that a large number of hands have been placed on the works in the vicinity of Cheltenham for this purpose.—*Gloucester Journal.*

Ulster Railway.—Government has agreed to advance a loan of 30,000*l.* to the Ulster Railway Company; and the works now in progress to open the line from Lisburn to Portadown, a distance of seventeen miles, are advancing with spirit and celerity.

SPECIFICATIONS OF RECENT PATENTS.

[From the "Inventors' Advocate."]

Thomas Richardson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemist, an invention of a preparation of sulphate of lead, applicable to some of the purposes for which carbonate of lead is now applied, June 9.—Into a suitable receiver, that has therein revolving paddles worked by machinery, is placed protoxide of lead, with strong acetic acid of specific gravity, 1·046; a sufficient quantity of water is added to render the whole moist. After the mass has been effected by agitation, a portion of it will be converted into an acetate of lead. Sulphuric acid of specific gravity, 1·3975, should be admitted, by means of a pipe, to the receiver, at the rate of 12 lbs. per minute, until the protoxide of lead is converted into sulphate of lead, thus making twenty parts sulphuric acid, to 112 protoxide of lead. The mixture must be washed in a trough, free from all foreign substances, which, after being ground and dried in the ordinary manner of manufacturing white lead, will possess a body applicable to some of the purposes for which carbonate of lead is now applied.

John Juckes, Shropshire, improvements in furnaces, or fire-places, for the better consuming of fuel, June 9.—This improvement consists in forming a vacant space below the burning fuel, in order to form a draught between the supply of coal to the furnace or fire place.

There is a platform below the bars of the grate, and a hopper is placed in front to receive the coal, which must be pressed, when required, into the vacant space, by means of a piston or ram. The drawings are not sufficiently distinct, to prove whether the coal is pressed through the heated bars, or through an opening space, made for the purpose of admitting the quantity of fuel as it is pushed forward.

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE.

The *Débats* says—"The Council of State have essentially modified two articles, to which the founders of the Paris and Rouen Railroad Company attached the greatest importance. By one of them, the liability of the first subscribers, in the event of the persons to whom the shares might have been transferred not paying up their instalments, was limited to the first three-tenths, the proportion fixed in England. By the other, an interest of 4 per cent. was to be paid to the shareholders during the execution of the works. The government, in treating with the company, had agreed to these clauses. The Council of State, however, require that the guarantee of the first subscribers shall be to the amount of one-half, or five-tenths, instead of three; and, as to the *payment of interest, they positively forbid it until after the completion of the works.* Theoretically and abstractedly considered, good reasons may be assigned in favour of the system which has been adopted by the Council of State; but, if the realisation of practical good had been considered, very powerful arguments might have been adduced against the reasoning of theory. The great capitalists will hesitate to assume the responsibility for future shareholders to the amount of half the capital, and small capitalists will not consent to allow their money to lie without interest for several years. Thus, supposing the decision of the Council of State to be perfectly reasonable in theory, which we do not dispute, it errs by raising an almost insurmountable obstacle to the execution of the railway by private enterprise. The decision of the Council of State appears to have been dictated by an honourable desire to cut short the facility of jobbing—but this is impossible. So long as there shall be exchanges and negotiations of property, so long will there be speculation, and from speculation to jobbing is but a step. To restrain jobbing efficaciously, we can expect nothing unless it be from the severity of public morality—the rigorous application of the laws against those who abuse confidence, and the progress of intellect, which will put men upon their guard against the snares laid for credulity. Beyond this, all efforts will be superfluous, and will have no other result than to *fetter* legitimate enterprise."

The *Courrier Français* takes nearly the same view as the *Débats*, and regrets the decision of the Council, particularly as it will afford to shareholders who paid their tenth of the capital on subscribing, a pretext to withdraw and thus destroy the constitution of the company. This journal contrasts the encouragement given to railway enterprise in England with the obstacles thrown in its way here, by stating that, in England, when one-tenth of the capital has been paid up previously to the passing of the bill, the holders, and the holders only, of shares are liable for the other calls. This is not the common law of joint-stock companies in England, where, on the contrary, the first subscribers in all companies which are not constituted by special Act of Parliament, are not only liable for all the calls, although they may be no longer holders of the shares, but are also individually responsible for the debts of the company, as every partner is in a private concern. The latitude given by the Parliament, to which the *Courrier* alludes, is, therefore, a strong proof of the desire to encourage railway enterprise, even at the sacrifice of the established principles of the common law.

The *Courrier* terminates its article as follows:—"Great capitalists, like M. Rothschild, in the St. Germain Railway, can wait for results, but will small capitalists, who are the most numerous in France, put their money into railways if they cannot receive interest immediately? Are they in a position to be able to do without this revenue during the four or five years that the work may be going on? When the Council of State refuse to authorise the immediate payment of interest on the Paris and Rouen Railway, it is the same as saying to French capitalists—'Take back the money you have advanced.' The Council of State, in requiring the increased responsibility of the first subscribers, keep away English capital, and, in rejecting the clause for the payment of interest during the execution of the works, shut out the small capitalists of France. With such a decision the railway is impossible. An enterprise which presented the first instance of a real alliance between the capitalists of the two nations is discouraged and broken of. The road by the valley is defeated like that of the Plateaux. The spirit of association is for ever destroyed in France, unless, indeed, the ministry taking upon itself, as M. Molé did, to resist the aberrations of the Council of State, should authorise what that body attempts to prevent."

The *Siècle* agrees with the views of the *Débats* and *Courrier*, and gives an additional reason for the expression of its regret at the decision of the Council of State. But for the discouragement thus thrown over railway enterprise as regards the investment of foreign capital in France, enormous sums, says the *Siècle*, might have been expected. Negotiations have already been opened with English capitalists for the construction of a railroad from Orleans to Nantes, which this decision is calculated to break off, and all others for similar purposes will be impracticable, if some means of remedy be not found. The *Siècle* says in conclusion:—"Rash exactions must not be permitted to destroy the excellent effect which the laws just passed by the Chamber of Deputies are calculated to produce in ameliorating our means of communication. Precautions, when exaggerated, end in the total inability of execution." The *Constitutionnel* has nothing on the subject. The *Courrier* and the *Siècle*, as supporters of the ministry, show, to a certain extent, the feeling with which the decision of the Council of State has been received by the cabinet, but do not afford any means of judging whether it will assume the responsibility of setting the decision of the Council of State aside.

The Engines on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.—We understand that an experiment was made on Friday last with the new engine supplied by Messrs. Norris and Co., of Philadelphia, on the inclined plane at the Lickey Hill, a load of sixty tons being attached. The result surpassed all expectations, the rate of speed attained exceeding twelve miles per hour, notwithstanding the disadvantage of the engine being obliged to start at near the middle of the hill, owing to the base not being yet completed. From the result of this experiment, there appears to be no doubt that when the impetus is obtained before the inclination begins, and when the steam is up, a speed of from eighteen to twenty miles, with a load of from fifty to sixty tons, may be attained. The inclination is, we believe, 1 in 35.—*Midland Counties Herald.*

Railroad between Blackburn and Preston.—A railroad between Blackburn and Preston, or rather between the latter town and the Leeds and Manchester line, at Todmorden, taking Blackburn in its course, has been seriously thought of, and we believe some progress has been made towards the promulgation of the plan.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

Glasgow and Ayrshire Railway.—The directors have announced their intention of opening this line between Glasgow and Paisley on the 6th of next month. It is expected that the whole line will be completed early in August. Mr. W. Johnston has been appointed resident engineer on the line.

Duties on Importation of Steam-Engines into France.—The committee on the project of law relative to the customs, has introduced some important changes in the project of the Government. The most important of these refer to marine steam-engines. According to the Government project, the customs duty on the importation of these engines was fixed as low as 10 per cent., the present duty being 30 per cent. The committee is for maintaining the duty of 30 per cent. upon all steam-engines below 200-horse power, in order to give effectual protection to French industry in the manufacture of engines under that size; in which it is said the French equal the English. But, admitting the inferiority of the English engines of greater power, the committee has taken off the import duty altogether on engines above 200-horse power. The committee has, besides, established a drawback on the materials in favour of marine steam-engines manufactured in France. This drawback is fixed at 15 per cent. on the value of the engines, and is to be paid whether the engines remain in France or are exported.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

June 22.—At the 100 fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, the lode has much improved during the past week, being at present from twenty inches to two feet wide, and worth about four and a half tons, or 40*l.* per fathom. In the rise, in the back of this level, the lode is from sixteen to twenty inches wide, and worth about 24*l.* per fathom. In the ninety fathom level west the lode is large and kindly, being composed chiefly of mundic and ore. In this level east the lode is small, and at present unproductive. In the eighty fathom level, east of Snell's winze, no lode has been taken down during the past week. The stopes in the back of this level are still a good course of ore, the lode being from twenty inches to two feet wide, and worth about four tons, or about 30*l.* per fathom. The eighty, seventy, and sixty fathom levels west are still driving through cross-courses and disordered ground, consequently, at present there is no regular lode to report on. The lode in the stopes, in the back of the seventy fathom level, is sixteen inches wide, and worth from two to five tons, or about 20*l.* per fathom. The sixty fathom level east is also encouraging; the lode being from two and a half to three feet wide, and will turn out about four tons, or 20*l.* worth of ore per fathom. The stopes are still in a rich course of ore, the lode being three feet wide, and worth about 80*l.* per fathom. The tribute pitches continue favourable. Our parcel of ore will be sampled to-day. F. PHILLIPS.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

June 17.—I beg to inform you that we have this day sampled 158 tons of copper ore, which we roughly calculate will fetch about 600*l.* I expect we shall sell about twenty tons black tin this month, which I hope will fetch from 800*l.* to 900*l.*; besides a lot of arsenic—say 30*l.* worth. As to the state of the mine, I can speak of but little alteration; the appearances on the whole are much the same as for some weeks past. Since my last we have set a pitch on Dunkin's lode, adjoining Cook's Kitchen, to five men and one boy, at 6*s.* tribute, and that a fair wages price. On the whole, our prospects are very fair.

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

June 22.—The ground in the engine-shaft is much the same. The lode in the thirty east is twelve inches wide, producing dressing work. The lode in the rise east is twelve inches wide, producing good work. The lode in the thirty west is two feet wide, producing tolerable work. The lode in the rise west is eight inches wide, orey, but not rich. The lode in the twenty east is two feet wide, contains improved ore. The lode in the twenty west is nine inches wide—unproductive. The lode in the ten east is fourteen inches wide, producing good work. The lode in the rise east is seven inches wide, and contains ore. The lode in the adit east is four inches wide, yielding saving work, but not rich. The lode in the adit west is six inches wide, producing dressing work. The lode in the ten east, at John's lode, is eight inches wide; the lode in the ten west is twelve inches wide; the lode in the adit east is twelve inches wide; the lode in the adit west is twelve inches wide, yielding saving work, but not rich. With the exception of the twenty east and west, which at present are unproductive, we are opening tribute ground. J. BRAY.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

June 23.—In the adit level the lode is five feet wide, producing very little ore. West of Clark's shaft the lode is eighteen inches wide, with some good ore. In the ten fathom level the lode is four feet wide, improved for ore since last week. In the thirty six fathom level, east of Turton's shaft, the lode is two and a half feet wide. West of Turton's the lode is three feet wide, eighteen inches ore. In the forty fathom level, east of eastern shaft, the lode is three feet wide, two feet good ore. In sinking Webber's winze the lode is four feet wide, with some good ore. In the stopes, east and west, the lode still continues very good for ore. West of James's shaft the lode is three feet wide, producing some stones of ore. The lode in Nettle's winze is five feet wide, three feet good ore. Very little ground sunk in diagonal shaft since our last report; the men have been hindered, in consequence of the water—no alteration in lode. In the fifty fathom level, east of Williams's shaft, the lode is from four feet wide, eighteen inches good ore. West of ditto the lode is five feet wide, two feet on the south part very good for ore. In Williams's shaft the lode is four feet wide, with ore throughout, but not rich. C. PENROSE.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

June 22.—Our regular setting being so near at hand (next Thursday), when Captain Rowe will give you his monthly report, I have only to say that our prospects on the whole are encouraging, and that we have sampled at these mines to-day a parcel of silver-lead ores, computed fifty tons, for sale on Wednesday, the 1st July, on the former conditions, samples of which have been forwarded to the different smelters; and (as usual) you will find it to be of a superior quality. Our new steam-stamps, which have been put to work about a week, are now in regular course of working, and we hope it will answer expectation.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

June 20.—In the engine-shaft, under the eighty fathom level, the lode is two feet wide, with a branch of ore four inches wide in the centre. In the eighty fathom level west the lode is ten inches wide, composed of ore and spar. In the eighty fathom level east the lode is sixteen inches wide, with stones of ore and mundic. In the seventy fathom level east the lode is fifteen inches wide, good ore. In the rise in the back of the sixty fathom level, under the western shaft, the lode is eight inches wide, with good stones of yellow ore. In the winze in the bottom of the sixty fathom level the lode is sixteen inches wide, composed of ore and spar. The tributers are working well. C. H. RICHARDS.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

June 20.—We have completed sinking Christoe shaft, and taken down the lode deep enough for the sixty fathom level, which we have commenced driving each way by ten men and three boys. The lode in each end has a promising appearance, and is about three feet wide, with a leader of ore worth about 5*l.* per fathom. The upper levels are but little altered for the last few weeks, but I am induced to hope my next letter will bring cheering news respecting the fifty, which is looking better in the eastern end. I am pleased to find the quality of May ore so much improved, as will appear in the next sale, which I have no doubt will leave us a good profit for that period. W. SINCOCK.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

June 22.—Buckingham's shaft is down twelve fathoms under the forty-two—ground rather harder. The south adit shaft is down about seven fathoms under that level—ground much the same. In the forty-two east, on middle branch, we have put the men to rise against the winze sinking from the thirty, which we hope will be accomplished by next week, when we shall be enabled to set two additional pitches. In the forty-two west, on Wheal Jewel lode, the lode is fifteen inches wide—spar and stones of ore. In the forty-two east on ditto, the lode is improved—is from twenty inches to two feet wide, grey-an, prian, and stones of ore. All the places at this level much as before. In the thirty east, on the south branch, we have cut the little cross-course in the past week; the men are sinking a winze below this level, which will enable us to set a valuable piece of ground on tribute. In the winze, in the bottom of the twelve fathom level, on the south lode, the lode is ten inches wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom. We are rising against this winze also from the thirty fathom level. The twelve fathom level, on Wheal Jewel lode, is much improved—fifteen inches wide, gossan, prian, and grey ore—worth 10*l.* per fathom, and is now within a fathom or two of being over the rich bunch of ore cut in the thirty. All other places much the same as last reported. S. LEAN.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

June 22.—The north engine-shaft is now sunk six fathoms two feet below the thirty fathom level. The ground at present appears more favourable for sinking, which we hope to take the advantage of, and progress more speedily in driving east on the great south copper lode. At the thirty fathom level, we find, in the past week, no improvement has taken place in the appearances of the lode; it rather appears, at this time, to be in a disordered state, being have some three or four feet north by a small cross-course. The pitch in the back of the twenty fathom level continues to look well, and is yielding some good work for copper ore. At the south mine we have not as yet intersected the silver-lead lode in this part, but expect shortly to do so, should the lode continue in that direction, as seen in the costeaning pits, some 200 or 300 fathoms north from the present adit.

MINE ACCIDENTS.—An explosion of fire-damp took place in a coal mine belonging to Mr. Moses Cartwright, which proved fatal to one of the miners, and injured several others so seriously that their lives are despaired of.—As a man of the name of Rees, at the Ponthier Works, was lately employed at a grindstone, the cogs of the large wheel of the tin works caught him in its revolutions, and actually tore him asunder, mangling his body in a dreadful manner.—J. Williams died suddenly while employed wheeling stuff at grass in East Wheal Crofty Mine.—T. Rickard was killed in Wheal Julia Mine, in Crowan, through the parting of a whim-rope, and the falling of the kibble and chain attached to it, which struck deceased on the head, causing his instant death.—As Richard White was at work in Levant Mine, a quantity of rubbish came down the shaft and buried him to the depth of five fathoms; but by the timely exertions of several men, he was, after some hours, taken out unhurt.

THE SULPHUR MONOPOLY.

This subject has been so generally canvassed, that it might be supposed but little more could be written upon it, yet we find both the London and Continental press continue to direct attention to the particular views which the several parties entertain. On the present occasion, we extract the following article from the *Times*, on which we do not feel it necessary to make any comment, although the last paragraph, which appeared in a subsequent Number, calls for some slight observation, as being fully corroborative of the information rendered through the columns of the *Mining Journal*, of which it is, indeed, but a brief abstract. It is gratifying to find that this country is likely to be independent of Sicily for the supply of sulphur, and a lesson will be taught the Neapolitan Government, although at too late an hour for them to derive any benefit from the knowledge acquired, that, as we have before observed, "honesty is the best policy."

"A communication has been received from a mercantile house at Liverpool of some eminence, in which the sulphur question is discussed at great length, and with much acuteness and knowledge of the subject. It is in the form of an answer to an article in the *Journal des Debats*, and although much that it contains, as for instance, a statement of the infraction of the treaty of 1816, and the consequent injury to British merchants, has been frequently brought forward, there are some matters of detail which are not familiar to the public. It having been stated, that the proprietors of mines in Sicily were greatly in favour of the monopoly, and regarded it as a panacea for every evil, the writer shows that the contrary was the case. He says, that when the monopoly was put into execution there was the greatest excitement in Sicily, the King being besieged by memorials from all quarters against it. Indeed, so great was the importunity of the malcontents, that he appointed a commission to inquire into the causes of complaint, and suggest measures for rendering the monopoly more palatable. About this time, it is said, Taix, the leader of the monopolists, returned from Paris with money to begin operations, and viewed with no small apprehension the evident hostility to his plans. To stop the mouths of the most urgent memorialists, he bought all the sulphur which the proprietors were willing to sell, giving them an advance of one-third or one half of the price, just as each person had an opportunity of making the most noise at the palace. Not only did this scheme succeed in silencing the discontented, but, pleased at the sale of their sulphur, they were induced to sign a roundrobin of thanks to the King! The history of the transaction does not, however, end here. The advances had exhausted all the money Taix had in hand, and when the time came to pay the rest he was obliged to write to Paris for more. At Paris, it seems, the parties connected with the affair had calculated that no money would be wanted for eighteen months, as it had been stipulated that the company were not obliged to receive sulphur until the quantity allotted to each mine was settled. Taix's scheme had, however, thwarted their expectations, and M. Jouet, alarmed at so sudden a call for money, hurried to Palermo, and had, it is said, an angry interview with Taix, and "swore he would pay no more money." The affair was brought before the Sicilian tribunals, and Taix was condemned to pay debt and costs. Jouet, it is said, found the money, and this is the history of the unanimous joy with which the Sicilians are said to have received the creation of the monopoly. In answer to an assertion, that the project of M. Taix was approved by a commission in Palermo, our correspondent observes, in the first place, that the commission was a mere farce, the commissioners well knowing that the Government were determined to accept the scheme, and that they had no power to alter such determination. He adds, however, that with this knowledge they were at heart far from favourable to Taix's plan, and even tried by modifications to ward off as much of the evil as they could. Twelve individuals composed the commission, and of these five voted to reject the scheme altogether, and seven approved of it—that is, *with modifications*. These modifications were, that the company's capital should be 3,000,000 ducats—that they should buy all the sulphur produced by Sicily—that the sulphur should be paid for on delivery, at the option of the proprietors—and that their selling price should be from 30 to 40 carlins per cantar.

"With respect to the indemnification claimed by the company from the Neapolitan Government, the writer maintains that the company are not entitled to receive a single ducat, the contract being illegal, as well from the fact of its being obtained by the false representation that no substitute could be found for sulphur, as from other reasons. It seems that they base their claim on account of the sulphur they have received on the price mentioned in the treaty of forty-three carlins per cantar, claiming compensation according to that rate. Our correspondent most ably shows the fallacy of such a claim. The stipulation in the contract was, that the company should never sell at a higher price than the 43 carlins, not that this sum should be guaranteed by the King, and it seems perfectly absurd that they should demand compensation at this high rate, on no better ground than because their cupidity was so great that they hoarded up their sulphur till they could sell it at this rate. The mark, he says, cannot now be reached, as substitutes have been found which will in a great measure preclude the use of sulphur, and he asks whether they intend to wait till there is a greater fall in prices, that their demand on the Sicilian Government may increase at the like rate? This important question has now been suffered to remain so long in an unsatisfactory state, and so little of late has been said of it in comparison with the magnitude of its importance, that it is a satisfaction to find it again revived and discussed so acutely."

Since the appearance of the preceding article, the following remarks have appeared in the columns of our contemporary, which, however, are merely the substance of the information rendered through our columns, and the remarks we have made from time to time on the subject:—

"With respect to the sulphur monopoly, recent facts show that it is still more the interest of the King of Sicily than of the British merchant to terminate its existence, and that his kingdom may be utterly ruined if the question remain long unsolved. Substitutes for sulphur are used so extensively by manufacturers, that there is every prospect that, if any difficulties continue in the way of their obtaining sulphur itself, they will give up the use of it altogether. The principal substitute is pyrites, which can be obtained in various parts of the United Kingdom, chiefly in Wicklow, Cornwall, and Wales, with the greatest facility. It yields sulphur at a rate of from 25 to 40 per cent., and though there is a little more trouble in working it than in using sulphur itself, it can be readily applied to every description of manufacture in which that has heretofore been consumed. Already, it is said the consumption of sulphur has diminished one-third, in consequence of the use of pyrites, which is gradually extending, and threatens ultimately to destroy the trade. Those of the British merchants who have capital vested in the Sicilian mines view the increasing application of pyrites with serious alarm; but to the King of Sicily, who has encouraged the introduction of the substitute by upholding an unjust monopoly, and whose staple article is the produce of the mines, the consequences will be absolutely ruinous, unless arrested by an immediate abolition of the company."

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—We stated last week that much activity prevailed at the works of this railway in the vicinity of Dover; and we learn that at Penhurst and Leigh, in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge, they are also rapidly progressing. The whole of the forfeited shares have, we understand, passed into the hands of holders of the highest respectability, and the prosperity of the company is shown by their recent advance in the market, while the recommendation by the Admiralty Commission of Dover Bay as a harbour of refuge will give additional stability to the undertaking.—*Kent Herald.*

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—In the ensuing month, it is expected that the railway will be extended to the Faringdon-road, and in the month of August the trains will reach the Swindon station, a distance of seventy-six miles from Paddington, and leaving only thirty miles to complete the line. The traffic appears to be on the increase weekly, and the continued rapid advance in the shares proves the great estimation in which this line is now held. The business doing at the Reading station, it appears, has not been diminished to any great extent by the extension of the line to Steventon, the receipts for the week ending June 6, amounting to nearly 900*l.*—*Reading Mercury.*

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND AYRSHIRE RAILWAY.—The opening of this railway will, it is expected, take place in the course of a few weeks at farthest. The works on the line are fast approaching completion. The bridges over the streets in Tradeston, and the arches connecting them, are ready for the parapets, and the latter are in course of erection.

RAILWAY FROM LANCASTER TO CARLISLE.—The commissioners appointed by Government to report on the three projects for making a railway from Lancaster to Carlisle, to form a part of the line northward to Glasgow, have reported in favour of the Lune and Penrith line.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK.—*The World* (a new Dublin paper) says, "It is with extreme regret that we announce the temporary suspension of this really useful and national institution. We know that through Ireland this intelligence will be received as a severe calamity. There is, however, no doubt but that every shilling the bank owes will be promptly paid; and it is therefore the duty of the public to display a generous confidence to an institution which has done immense service to the country."

THE DIAMOND MINES OF SUMBLEPOORE.

Within the last few years the above mines have ceased to produce any material profits to the East India Company; indeed, what gems are in the practice of being gleaned from the above district are chiefly so by accident. The rose, black, and yellow kinds, have occasionally been taken from the *detritus* of the river, which washes the town. About twenty-five years ago a very fine adamantine specimen was picked up by a common sepoy belonging to the fort; it was lying exposed on the sand, and had been washed down with the current from the undulating country above; it weighed six and two-thirds of a carat, and was a sample of the first water. This, I believe, is the largest and most valuable gem that has been ever detected in the Sumblepoore district. The soil in which these precious stones are found is a fine bright gravel, about ten feet below the surface, and the "matrix" in which they are immediately imbedded is a rich red ochreous earth, much resembling brick-dust. These mines would amply reward an enterprising adventurer, who might undertake to work them. Some few years since Major Buckley, of the 4th regiment of native cavalry, explored the diamond mines of Sumblepoore, and amassed a large collection of very choice gems, which he brought home with him to this country, with a view to induce the East India Company to prosecute an investigation into the probable value which might accrue from working the same on an extensive scale; but they evinced little or no disposition to encourage his prospects, and he, in consequence of that circumstance, abandoned the pursuit. Sumblepoore is situate in a wild country, a great portion of which is unexplored, and the several hill rajahs, in the locality, are of a very turbulent and refractory spirit. Formerly the East India Company entertained an agent at the above station, through whose hands, and under whose seal, all the diamonds brought to him, which were discovered in the district, were forwarded to the general treasury at Calcutta, when they were sorted and sold to native merchants by public auction; but the expenses incurred in maintaining an officer for this purpose were found to exceed the value derived from the produce of the mines, and the trade in question was forthwith relinquished. When Colonel Gilbert, who was the last commercial agent who resided at Sumblepoore, returned to Europe, the affairs connected with the above mines fell into the hands of a Mr. Babington, who was engaged in a shell lac and lac dye speculation in that neighbourhood, but he had neither energy nor encouragement to improve the prospect that lay before him. Besides the diamonds, rubies and a large variety of onyxes and cornelians are distributed throughout the sands of the river, the name of which is Mahanuddee, and signifies "mighty stream." Its source is derived among the mountains denominated the Neelgherries, and after passing through a vast tract of unexplored country, skirts the city of Cuttack, and eventually discharges itself into the Bay of Bengal, near Point Palmyras. The sands chiefly consist of a *detritus* of jasper, calcedony, precious garnet, and spinelle ruby. This station was, about twenty-five years ago, garrisoned by a regiment of native infantry, but, owing to the exceedingly unhealthy state of the country around, and the frightful mortality which pervaded the troops, it was hastily abandoned. The fort, which is of Mahratta origin, is now in ruins, abutting on the "Mahanuddee;" and Mr. Babington is the only European who is rusticating on the spot. Those who formerly sojourned here have, years since, with their generation, passed away. The chief natural productions of the province are shell lac, lac dye, bees' wax, and indigo. It is about sixty miles from the hill fort of Nagpore, but the line of Dawk is exceedingly dangerous, in consequence of the numbers of tigers and other predatious beasts which infest the district. The traffic is transported from and into the interior by a navigable communication on the river Mahanuddee, which is capable of floating boats of eighty tons and upwards, during the periodical rains. It is a great pity that the Sumblepoore district has not been more generally looked after than it has been, as it is one of the most wealthy and luxuriant tracts of territory under the Bengal presidency.

PRICES OF SHARES IN BIRMINGHAM.—Gloucester Bank, 29*l.* 10*s.*—; London and Birmingham Railway, 188*l.*; ditto, 32*l.* shares, 52*l.*; Great Western, 111*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 84*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 75*l.*; North Midland, 102*l.*—*Mid and Counties Herald.*

PRICES OF SHARES IN LIVERPOOL.—Chester and Birkenhead, Railway, new shares, 16*l.*; Chester and Crewe Junction, 60*l.* 10*s.*; Eastern Counties, 15*l.* 15*s.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 24*l.* 10*s.*; Grand Junction, 256*l.*; half-shares, 105*l.*; Great Western, new shares, 48*l.* 5*s.*; London and South-Western, 59*l.* 10*s.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 24*l.*; Midland Counties, 97*l.*; North Midland, 100*l.* 15*s.*; new shares, 40*l.* 5*s.*—*Gore's Liverpool Advertiser.*

ANCIENT IRON MINES.—Of the very moderate quantity of iron manufactured previously to the year 1780, which we have taken as the boundary of the *olden time* of the trade, some judgment may be formed from Hutton's account, so often quoted, of the condition of the great furnace at Aston; one of the situations chosen of old for its proximity to certain charcoal-producing and mile-long forests; and to which, within the recollection of a few yet living lingerers, the ore was conveyed on the backs of horses from the mines. Writing about the above given date, Hutton talks of the "immense mountain of culx or cinder," too large to receive any perceptible increase by all that had been added to it "within the memory of man;"—and which, as he calculates (reasoning, of course, on what was passing before his eyes), would have required a hundred generations to accumulate. He, therefore, dates the establishment of this particular furnace, and, consequently, the working of the Staffordshire mines in general, three thousand years back—some twelve centuries before the invasion of the Romans. The deduction, to a certain extent, might be a fair one; but the whole wonder to an inquirer of the present day would seem almost ludicrous; for, although from the superior manner of working the ore, a given quantity would not leave nearly so much *refuse* as formerly, yet, from the almost inconceivable increase of the demand, such a "mountain of cinder" as that which amazed our historian, would now, at a large iron work, grow perceptibly under the eye of childhood, and be completed before the observer rose to maturity.

EXTRAORDINARY BLAST.—The workmen at present employed by his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, at Boykine Craigs, in the parish of Westerkirk, near Langholm, on a trial for a slate quarry, have frequently been required to blow away part of the adjoining whinstone rock by means of gunpowder. A few days ago they had bored the rock to the depth of three feet, and charged it with about 2 lbs. of powder, which, when it exploded, lifted out a block of stone measuring 3½ feet square, and threw it to the distance of fifty-one yards at a single bound. What renders this the more astonishing, is that the block was closely wedged in on all sides but the front, and the bottom was broken completely out of solid stone. By the usual mode of calculation it cannot weigh less than 3½ tons, and now lies on the spot where it was thrown out of the quarry for the inspection of the curious.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL AND IRON AT BORDEAUX.—Bordeaux consumes annually 5,000,000 kilogrammes of iron—of which quantity 4,000,000 kilogrammes are imported from England, and 200 000 from Sweden. The rolled iron comes principally from England and Angoulesme; the thin steel-iron is also supplied chiefly from England. There are about from 5000 to 6000 boxes of sheet tin used annually in Bordeaux; one house alone sells nearly 3000, and the whole of it is of English manufacture. There are two depôts for sheet copper at Bordeaux, the consumption of which is very great for the sheathing of ships, and a great deal is also used by the manufacturing brasiers. The quantity of coal consumed at Bordeaux, does not exceed 241 340 quintals—of which 200,000 are imported from England. This small comparative consumption of coal, arises from the proximity of the pine forests, which supply an excellent combustible at much less price than coals can be purchased.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY.—A very interesting geological specimen has been dug from the Granby stone-quarries; it consists of a *Plesiosaurus dolichodeirus*, imbedded in blue lias. This antediluvian reptile measures from the upper vertebræ of the neck (the head not being yet found) to the tail about eleven feet, and across from paddle to paddle five feet.—*Stamford Mercury.*

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The works connected with this undertaking have been partially suspended during the last three months, in consequence of the excavations having reached so near the Wapping side of the river that it was deemed unsafe to pursue them until the houses and buildings on the north shore were removed. The company have been for some time in treaty for the purchase of the buildings required, and, most of the occupants having now removed, the work of demolition will immediately commence, and a shaft sunk on the site they now stand upon, with a circular staircase for foot passengers.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDERS.— MR. ADAMS (of Old Barge-house Wharf, Blackfriars) having lately INSPECTED THREE QUARRIES, which have been recently opened, is enabled to submit to Contractors and others, STONE of a very superior description, and suitable for various purposes. The Quarries are those of

TALACRE, CLIFF BRIDGE, AND HIGHSTONE.

The first is peculiarly adapted for all the finer parts of buildings, being of a close texture, and works easily—the colour also being much approved. The Cliff Bridge Stone will be found valuable, as applied to Plinths, String-courses, and Coping for Railroads, &c., and that of the Highstone for Navigation purposes.

The means of supply from either, or all, of the above quarries, is sufficient to justify Mr. Adams ENTERING into IMMEDIATE CONTRACTS on an extensive scale. The value to be attached to the Stone, independent of its strength and unquestionable durability, will be duly appreciated by Contractors and others, from the SAVING OF FROM TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

in labour. Blocks, of fifteen tons or upwards, may be had, and the stone prepared, at the quarries, according to specification.—For price, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Adams, as above.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES.

IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOUR.
British Architects	16, Grosvenor-street	Monday	8 P.M.
Civil Engineers	25, Great George street	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Scientific Society	Charlotte-st., Bloomsbury	Thursday	7½ P.M.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

Gas-Light and Coke Company	19, New Bridge-street	June 27	—.
French Patent Coal Company	London Tavern	29	1.
Rio Doce Company	19, Bishopsgate-street within	29	12.
Bahia Steam Navigation Company	George and Vulture Tavern	29	12.
Minas Geraes Mining Company	Office, 8, Tokenhouse-yard	30	2.
Bissoe Bridge Mining Association	George and Vulture Tavern	30	12.
Herne-Bay Pier Company	King's Head Tavern, Poultry	30	2.
Anglo-Mexican Mining Association	9, New Broad-street	July 1	1.
Zacatecas Mining Company	9, New Broad street	1	2.
Colonial Bank	18, Bishopsgate-street	2	12.
Bastenne & Ganjac Bitumen Company	28, Moorgate-street	2	12.
London and County Bank	71, Lombard-street	2	2.
Deptford Gas Company	London Tavern	6	12.
Reversionary Interest Society	17, King's Arms-yard	6	12.
East and West India Docks	8, Billiter-square	7	2.
Royal Santiago Mining Company	38, Broad-street-buildings	8	1.
Union Bank of London	8, Moorgate-street	8	12.
London Joint-Stock Bank	Princes-street, Mansion-house	11	11.
Wheal Sisters Mining Company	7, New Broad-street	15	12.
Perran Consolidated Mining Company	Office, 2, St. Mildred's-court	17	1.

CALLS.

Danescombe Mining Company	10s.	June 30	Wright and Co.
British American Land Company	5*l.*	July 10	Glyn, Halifax, and Co.
St. Towan, Rose Ann, &c., Mines	10s.	11	At the Mines, St. Agnes.
Union Bank of Australia	2½*l.*	11	Glyn and Co.
Gen. Reversionary & Investment	1*l.*	13	25, Charles-street, St. James's.
Hull and Selby Railway	5*l.*	15	Smith, Payne, and Smiths.
Assam Company	7½*l.*	15	Williams, Deacons, and Co.
Guadonga Mining Association	1*l.*	15	Prescott, Grote, and Co.
Cambrian Iron and Spelter Co.	2½*l.*	20	London Joint Stock Bank.
British Waterproofing Company	5s.	20	432, West Strand.
The Dunstanville Mining Company	10s.	31	Wright and Co.
Garth Cawl Iron and Coal Co.	10*l.*	Aug. 13	St. Mildred's-court.

DIVIDENDS.

West Middlesex Water works	10 per cent.	New-road, Marylebone	July 6.
Bank of British North America	10s. per sh.	7, St. Helen's-place	6.
National Bank of Ireland	6 per cent.	15, Old Broad-street	6.
Holmbush Mining Company	1*l.* per sh.	26, New Broad-street	9.
Union Bank of Australia	18s. per sh.	38, Old Broad-street	9.
Provincial Bank of Ireland	4 per cent.	42, Old Broad-street	15.
Bank of Australasia	4 per cent.	8, Lothbury	15.

WEEKLY RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

[*Length of Line, 113¼ miles.*]

The gross amount for conveyance of passengers, parcels, carriages, horses, and mails, for the week ending the 20th day of June	£15,781 6 4
For merchandise for the same time	1,677 3 5
Cattle	109 4 6
Total	£17,897 14 3

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

[*Length of Line opened, 35¾ miles.*]

Traffic Returns for the week ending 21st day of June	£6873 5 7
Parcels and merchandise	824 14 1
Total returns for the week	£7697 19 8

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

[*Length of Line opened, 76½ miles.*]

Total receipts for passengers, parcels, &c., on this line for the week ending June 21st, £6139 17s. 11d.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

[*Length of Line opened (to Romford) 10½ miles*]

Passengers to June 14th	290,802
Ditto, for the week ending June 21st	6,989
Total passengers	297,791

LONDON AND GREENWICH.

[*Length of Line, 3¾ miles*]

Week ending 28th June . . £1040 16s. 6d.

LONDON AND CROYDON.

[*Length of Line, 10½ miles.*]

Week ending 28th June . . £348 19s. 7½d.

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY MORNING.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock, 175	Long Annuities, 13⅞
3 per Cent. Reduced, 91¾ ⅞	3 per Cent. Consols for Opg., 91⅞ ¾
3½ per Cent. Reduced Anns., 99⅞ 100	Exchequer Bills, 24d., 22 24 pm.
New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 99⅛ ⅞	India Bonds, 3 per Cent., 3 1

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Portug. Bonds, 5 per Cent., 69½	Columbian Bonds, 6 per Ct., 24¾
Ditto 5 per Cent., 1837, 32¾ ⅞	Ditto, 1824, 26¾ 7
Dutch 2½ per Cent., 54⅜	Mexican, 1837, 5 per Cent. Consols, 33
Ditto 5 per Cent., 102¾ ¾	Spanish Bonds, 5 per Cent., 26¾ ⅜
Belgian, 104¾ ⅝	Ditto Deferred, 12¼ ⅜

SHARES.

Alten Mines 10	London & Birmingham, 189
Bolanos, 30	Ditto New Shares, 52½
British Iron, 52 dis.	London and South Western, 59 72½ 74½
Copiapo, 10	Midland Counties, 98
United Mexican, 3¼ ¼	North Midland, 102 100 101
Ditto New Scrip, 6¾	Ditto New, 41¾ 42 40¾ 3 ⅝
Birmingham and Derby Railway, 87	South-Eastern and Dover, 9¼ ¾ 9 ⅞ ¼
Eastern Counties, 15¾ 15 ⅝	York and North Midland, 68 71
Great Western, 102 99 101 100 1½ 1 2	Commercial Bank of London, 1 0
Ditto, New, 48 47½ 8 ¼	Colonial, 39
Hull and Selby, 38½	London Joint-Stock, 13¾
Liverpool and Manches. ¼ Shares, 87½	Provincial Bank of Ireland, 45 4¾
Ditto ¼ Share, 45	Union Bank of Australia, 31¾ ⅞
London & Brighton, 29¾ ⅝ ¾ ¼ ⅛ ⅝ ¼	Union of London, 34 ¾
London and Blackwall, 7⅛ ⅜ ¼	National Provincial England, 38
London and Croydon, 11¾ ¾ ¼ ¼	National of Ireland, 17¾

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LONDON, JUNE 26, 1840.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Iron, Eng.—	Bar *ton*	0	0	0 to 8	5	0	Copper—Foreign (*dy.* 87s.)	0	0	0
	Do. Carg. in Wales	7	5	0	Tin, Brit.—Blocks	*cwt*	4	2	0
	Hoops *ton*	11	0	0	Bars do.		4	4	0
	Sheets, do. *ton*	12	0	0	Banca		0	0	0 to 3 16 0
	Pig, No. 1 *ton*	5	0	0	Straits		0	0	0 to 3 14 0
	Do. in Wales	4	5	0	Tin Plates—I.C. (box)		0	0	0 to 1 10 0
Foreign—	Swedes, cn. *bd. ton*	12	0	0	I.X. do.		0	0	0 to 1 16 0
	Russian com. *ton*	13	0	0	(Others in proportion.)				
Duty 30s. per ton.	P.S.I. *ton*	14	0	0	Lead, Brit.—Pig *ton*		17	15	0
	C.C.W.D. *ton*	18	10	0	Sheet *ton*		18	15	0
Steel, Eng. Blistered,		0	0	0 to 29	0	0	Shot *ton*		20	10	0
Shear do. do.		0	0	0 .. 45	0	0	Red *ton*		21	0	0
Cast do. do.		0	0	0 .. 45	0	0	White (dry) *ton*		27	0	0
Foreign—	Swedes in kgs *bd. ton*	18	5	0	Do. (gd. in oil) *ton*		24	0	28
Duty 20 per cent.	Do. Faggots *bd. ton*	19	0	0	Foreign—Span. (*dy.* 40s.)		17	10	0
	Milan *bd. ton*	0	0	0	Spelter		0	0	0 to 21	0	0
Copper, Brit.—Cake *ton*		91	0	0	For delivery		0	0	0 to 20	10	0
Tile do.		90	0	0	English Sheets		53	0	0
Sheets	*lb.* 11d a 11¼d				Quicksilver—(*dy.* 1d. per lb.)		0	3	11

REMARKS.—No alteration in the metal market, except in spelter, which has been done at £21 on the spot.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1840.

Thurs.	18	from 43 to 63	29,76 to 29,80	Mon.	22	53 .. 70	29,78 .. 29,72
Friday	19	42 .. 61	29,80 .. 29,81	Tues.	23	49 .. 68	29,68 .. 29,63
Saturd.	20	47 .. 68	30,03 .. 30,14	Wedn.	24	46 .. 60	29,73 .. 29,8
Sunday	21	51 .. 72	30,11 .. 29,93				

Wind, S.W.

On the 18th generally clear; the 19th overcast, with frequent showers; the 20th clear; the 21st, morning overcast, otherwise clear; the 22d clear, raining very heavily about 4 A.M.; the 23d, morning clear, otherwise cloudy, with rain during the afternoon and evening; the 24th, generally clear, raining during the night.

A brilliant meteor from S.W. to S. seen about ten minutes before nine on the evening of the 18th.

Edmonton CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

West Cork Mining Company.—It has just come to our knowledge that Joseph Pike, who has gained so unenviable a notoriety as connected with this company, and who is one of the respondents in the appeal case before the House of Lords, has actually dismissed the highly-respectable gentleman he employed as solicitor (Henry Staines, Esq., of Abbey-street, Dublin), and moved the Court for the appointment in his stead of one John Hitchcock, to represent him. There is a "move" in this we do not understand. Had it been immediately after Joseph Pike's capture by us, when he denied his name, and required an identification of his person when dining at the house of his ex-solicitor (Henry Staines, Esq.), we could suppose a reason, although he would, in such case, have been wrong in his conclusion. As the matter is, it is incomprehensible. We hope our friend Staines has taken care of himself!—we fear not.

Inventors' Advocate.—This Journal continues to advance in public favour, and is carried on in a spirited manner. We have, on frequent occasions, extracted from its columns papers of interest, and to which we can only refer as an expression of the opinion we entertain of the publication, while our readers have an opportunity of judging of its merits from the articles we have selected for insertion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The office of the Mining Journal is removed from Gough-square to 37, New Broad-street, City, to which address all advertisements, communications, &c., must, in future, be directed.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 27, 1840.

We last week inadvertently, in reply to a Correspondent, expressed ourselves in a manner which might have led to the conclusion being arrived at that "tin ticketings" were exploded the arrangements made with the houses of Fermin de Tastet and Co., and Vigurs, Batten, and James, embracing all the tin mines. At the time of writing, such was the conviction on our mind, and we were not aware that a "tin ticketing" had taken place in the course of the week, not having been furnished with any particulars by our Correspondent. We find, however, that sales have taken place, which are recorded in our present week's Number, in which are included the "Charlestown United Mines," "Polgooth," "Budnick," and "Carnon," the total sale amounting to 5083*l.*

On comparing the price acquired on the present occasion, with that obtained previous to the "movement" on the part of the tin miners, it is gratifying to find, that already the system is broken up, and that the miner will derive those fair advantages to which he is entitled, and no longer be the prey of the smelter. Not having any "private particulars" to which we can make reference on the present occasion, we will content ourselves by giving the late sales from the "Charlestown Mines," assuming, as we do, that the tin stuff raised for the past two months is of average quality. The sales have been as follows:—

	Tons.	Average per ton.	Total.
April 21.	31	41 4 8	£1278 4 5
May 12.	34¾	43 8 2	1508 10 0
„ 19.	31¼	40 10 0	1275 12 5
June 17.	65¾	44 9 7	2913 10 0

Thus it will be seen, that the proceeds of the last sale is an advance on those of the preceding two months. Such being admitted, the object is in part achieved. We now, however, approach another matter connected with the measure, which is the extraordinary circumstance, as it appears to us, of these mines not having joined in the general league; more especially as we noticed amongst the agents enumerated as being present at the meeting, those of the "Charlestown United Mines." We are the more surprised in this particular case, as also in "Polgooth," when we reflect, that Mr. John Taylor, and the principal adventurers in these mines, have ever been foremost in abolishing abuses, and dead foes to monopoly, but who we find leaning to those who have so "mulcted" them in past times. We believe Mr. Taylor and friends erected some tin smelting works in the neighbourhood of St. Austell or Charlestown, where some 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* were expended; but which project was not attended with success. It was perhaps found, that "Unity alone is strength," and that without the aid and support of the respective mines, no stand could be made against the united forces of the Williams', the Bolithos', and others, and hence the failure which attended the speculation. If we are right in this conjecture, we would, then, ask Mr. John Taylor, and his party, Why do they not support the measure resorted to in self-defence of the tin miners? when they must know the importance of being united "one and all."

The appeal in the House of Lords, from the decree of Lord Plunkett (as Lord Chancellor of Ireland), in the case of the "West Cork Mining Company," has at length been brought to a close, so far as the arguments of counsel are concerned, Mr. K. Bruce having been heard in reply on part of the appellant. The interest excited by the various proceedings instituted with reference to the transactions between Lord Audley and the company, through Mr. Joseph Pike (his lordship's confidential agent, filling at the same time the highly responsible and onerous office of manager of the "West Cork Mining Company"), induces us at this stage of the proceedings to enter more fully into the subject than we should be disposed to do on ordinary occasions, as the question is not alone one to which importance is to be attached from the magnitude of the amount involved in the decree of the Court as affecting a company, the capital of which has already been subscribed and paid up, but as affording, through the mazes and chicanery of the Courts of Law or Equity (so mis-called), the opportunity of escape from the consequences of a deliberate fraud practised on the company, by the artful manœuvres resorted to by Mr. Joseph Pike, as the confidential agent and executor of the late Lord Audley. We have, in another place, given an outline of the entire case, tracing its progress, and noticing the main features which have been brought forward, forming the bases of the arguments advanced by counsel.

It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that, in consequence of some articles which appeared in the Mining Journal, and rumours abroad, the attention of some of the principal shareholders in the "West Cork Mining Company" was awakened, and, accordingly, inquiries instituted into the formation of the company, and the circumstances attendant on it. The result was, the discovery that 165,000*l.* had been given for the lease of a property, which had been abandoned, and treated as worthless and valueless—that it was encumbered—that no legal title could be acquired—and equity followed in its course. All seemed plain sailing, the fraud could not be defended, except by legal quibbles—the truth was out, and the shareholders had good reason to expect that justice would be done them, by the bargain being cancelled, and an order for the repayment of the monies so shamefully extracted from their pockets. Just at this period, however, the late Lord Audley died, not having put in his reply to the bill filed on the part of the shareholders, Joseph Pike (who had throughout acted as his lordship's confidential agent) being nominated as his executor. In this capacity our voracious friend at once files a bill against the company, for the payment of the balance said to be due Lord Audley, under the fraudulent agreement; whereby the company were to pay 165,000*l.*, and of which sum, about two-thirds had been actually paid out of the funds of the company, the whole of the subscribed capital having been raised and expended. A cross bill is filed, certain measures taken in and out of Parliament, and in the end, our readers will, we feel assured, hardly give credence to the statement we are about to make.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland throwing overboard, and losing sight of the fraud concocted by the late Lord Audley and his "confidential agent" (Joseph Pike) instead of affording to the deluded shareholders the protection of the Court, actually decrees that the several members of the company shall be held liable for the payment of the balance of some 50,000*l.*, as being due to the estate of the late Lord Audley, and this in the face of evidence so clear that it is hard to conjecture on what grounds the decision could have been given, or how it can be justified. True it is that Lord Plunkett in decreeing the payment of this sum of money, threw out some little doubts and misgivings as to whether the decree so made, might not—as it must, if there be honesty in the British House of Peers—be annulled; but as an apology, his Lordship said it was due to the deceased peer to believe that all he said was true, that no sordid desires or interests influenced him, and that what he did not say being no evidence, and Pike, the "confidential agent" (now the executor) being the plaintiff, who could not be called upon to say anything. His Lordship in his wisdom accordingly made the decree, the substance of which we have already given. Such is Irish equity. Now come we to the subsequent proceedings—an appeal is made on part of the company to the House of Lords, and counsel consume seven days in discussing the merits and demerits, with endeavours to mystify the learned Lords, to whom the question is submitted for decision, and which yet remains to be given. Having devoted much space in another portion of our columns to a review of the circumstances connected with the case, we must close our observations on the present occasion, but shall resume next week, when we hope to be able to give a report of the arguments adduced by counsel. The notes we possess, we find extend to so great a length as to preclude us doing justice to the learned gentlemen employed, who have, in this case, second only to the "British Iron Company," exerted themselves for their respective clients in a manner calculated to shed a lustre on the bar, and to give assurance to the suitor that, if he only possesses the means, he can secure talent to represent him, however good or bad be his cause.

Our attention has been directed to two paragraphs, on the subject of the "Real del Monte Mining Company," which we extract from the respective papers quoted, and on which we feel it right to offer some remarks—our contemporary (the *Morning Chronicle*) having, we fear, in leaving politics to deal with mining, made a false step, and lent himself to the interested views of a correspondent. We remember the time when a gentleman, who shall be nameless, but who is not unknown to our contemporary, acted as director of the "United Mexican Mining Association," and who, as a member of the "Stock Exchange," committed, if not the acts which are imputed to the committee of the "Real del Monte Mining Company" in this instance, others equally as culpable—assuming them, in both cases, to be true—by acting on information derived as a director, and being a party to withholding that information from the public. Many of our readers will, doubtless, recollect the particular circumstance to which we allude, not to advert to others which formed matter for comment, and were animadverted upon in strong terms in "the House." We will not, however, say more on this point, and which we should not have noticed, but that there is an old saying, "those who live in glass-houses should not throw stones."

With reference to the paragraph in the *Hampshire Telegraph*, we will assume it to be untrue—for of the truth or falsehood the shareholder possesses the means of ascertaining, by reference to the Mining Journal—which regularly gives the substance of the correspondence received—or by an immediate reference, either personally or by letter, to the office of the company, where we have ever found the utmost liberality evinced in affording information, and where any inquiry would, we feel assured, have been readily answered.

Having said thus much, we proceed to the remarks of the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, who tells his readers that he has "good reason to know, and the best authority for saying," that the statement in the *Hampshire Telegraph* is, "in every particular, unfounded." Our readers know that we favour no party—neither do we screen them when open to censure; and although it would not afford us pleasure, yet we should feel it a duty to expose misrepresentation, or any act calculated to impose on or destroy public confidence. It is said—"the vessels brought no money for the *company*, and the flourishing account of the condition of the mine is the creation of the narrator's imagination." The first *may* be matter of fact—the latter we defy the writer to form an opinion upon, from his own knowledge, or even that acquired from others. Our remarks are made without conference with any party interested, and hence the absence of that information which might tend further to show the *animus* with which the article was written. The paragraph thus proceeds—"with what view given and published we cannot pretend to say, though it is not impossible that it may have been intended to operate with some effect on the meeting of the committee, which is to take place early next week."

How unfortunate is it that our talented contemporary cannot read the manuscript of his correspondent, or that his correspondent should not write more plainly, for "*committee*" is evidently an error, and should have been corrected, by the word "company" being substituted, in a subsequent Number. It is clear to us that some disappointed speculator has, whether as proprietor, agent, or correspondent, caused (no matter how) the paragraph in question to appear in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*, in the hope that a discussion might arise which might advance his own private views or interest. He may be a "bear" of shares—hence his desire to "knock them down" in public estimation; or he may be the writer of the article in *both* papers. Were we the managers or directors, we would require the production of the manuscripts and the names of the writers.

The following are the paragraphs alluded to:—

"A paragraph from the *Hampshire Telegraph* has been reprinted in a morning paper, stating that two vessels had arrived at Falmouth on the 11th inst., bringing no less than 1,220,000 dollars, chiefly on account of the "Real del Monte Mining Company." It is also added, that a person engaged on the mine, who had come as passenger in one of the vessels, states "that nothing can exceed the flattering appearance of the lower levels, the holes consisting (by his description) of veins of pure silver, the only mixture, if any, being gold."

"Now, we have good reason to know, and the best authority for saying, that the whole of the above statement is, in every particular, unfounded. The vessels brought no money for the company, and the flourishing account of the condition of the mine is the creation of the narrator's imagination; with what view given and published, we cannot pretend to say, though it is not impossible that it may have been intended to operate with some effect on the meeting of the committee, which is to take place early next week."

During the past week the annual meeting of the "British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Association" has been held, at which the Duke of Sussex presided—to which we are induced to advert, in consequence of Mr. Daniel O'Connell having, in the very eloquent address delivered on the occasion, among other topics, directed attention to the circumstance of Members of Parliament, and others of high standing in the mercantile world—advocates for the suppression of slavery—being in themselves the holders of slaves—referring, as he did, to the companies established for working the mines in Brazil and Cuba: and here we cannot help remarking, that we should be well pleased if he would manifest an equal interest in the *free* men of Ireland, who are, unfortunately,

from want of employment, in a worse state than the slaves whom he would emancipate—that is, if words would effect the object.

It was only on Thursday that Mr. W. Roche brought forward the petition of 2360 residents in Limerick, with reference to the use of the Ballysimon marble in the construction of the British Houses of Parliament, and where was the learned member? However, this is not the subject for our consideration on the present occasion, and hence we at once proceed to the subject mooted by Mr. O'Connell. He referred to the mines of Brazil and Cuba, but did not enter into those details which alone could render his representations clear—for we know the learned gentleman oft to talk wide of the mark, and not to confine himself to the book. We will, however, endeavour to supply that in which we feel he was wanting.

The companies formed in London for working mines, where slaves are employed, or, as it may be said, are the "property" of the respective companies, are as follows:—The "Imperial Brazilian Mining Company," the Mocaubas and Cocaes, the Cata Branca, the Conceiçao, the Candonga, the St. John del Rey, the Minas Geraes, these alone in Brazil; while the "Cobre" and "Santiago" Mining Companies, whose operations are in Cuba, are, we believe, also slave-owners.

Thus it will be seen that no less a capital is invested in the working of mines, where slaves are employed, than 1,500,000*l.*, and assuming that the capital so advanced is divided into sums of 500*l.*, we should here find that no less than 3000 Englishmen (who have paid 20,000,000*l.* to abolish the slave trade) are intimately connected with the abominable system; and, judging from the reports of the companies put forward as to the "stock" (meaning slaves) possessed by them, we have no hesitation in saying that every shareholder possesses a slave, for, judging from the reports put forth by one or two of the companies now before us, no less a number than 3000 slaves can be calculated upon as working for the gain of the English shareholder. It is—we agree with Mr. O'Connell—a farce to find Clergymen, Members of Parliament, Bank Directors, Bankers, Jews, Christians, and Heathens, deprecating slavery, when they contribute indirectly, by their subscriptions to the several companies, to the continuance of a system which is an indelible disgrace on all civilised nations.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Truro, June 25.—Average standard, 108*l.* 19*s.*—Average produce, 8½.—Average price, 6*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*—Quantity of ore, 2294 tons.—Quantity of fine copper, 198 tons 14 cwt.—Amount of money, 15,341*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*—Average standard of last sale, 108*l.* 13*s.*—Produce, 8½.

Bank of England.—Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets, from March 31 to June 23, inclusive:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£16,871,000	Securities . ..	£22,402,000
Deposits	7,122,000	Bullion..	4,434,000
	£23,993,000		£26,836,000

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of shares in this bank was held at the company's house, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, the 25th inst., for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, &c. The court was made special for the purpose of submitting a plan for the increase of the capital of the bank.

J. B. Smith, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said the duty he had that day to fulfil was one of a pleasing rather than of an onerous nature. The proprietors had been called together to receive a report from the directors, relative to the progress of the bank in the past year, and to fill up vacancies in the direction—two by rotation, and the other in consequence of the retirement of Mr. Hindley, whose parliamentary and other duties rendered it impossible for him to pay that attention to the business of the bank he himself could wish. By the deed the directors had the power to fill up a vacancy provisionally, and they were sure that the proprietors would be gratified to hear that they had secured the services of Mr. John William Buckle, who had been connected with the bank from its first establishment, and who was also largely interested in the trade of the colonies. The choice the directors had made would, without doubt, meet with the most cordial approval of the proprietors. As to the contents of the report, he (the chairman) would not at present say a word. After it had been read he should be most happy to answer any questions the proprietors might wish to put relative to the affairs of the bank. In the first instance the meeting must proceed to the ballot. As Mr. Charles E. Mangles and Mr. Christopher Rawson were re-eligible for re-election, and there being no new candidates, those gentlemen, no doubt, would be again chosen.

A ballot then took place, and the two gentlemen just named, together with Mr. John William Buckle, were elected as directors.

Mr. S. Jackson (the secretary) then read the following

REPORT.

In presenting the report of the affairs of this bank for the past year, the directors feel the utmost satisfaction in being able, unreservedly, to congratulate the proprietors upon its continued success.

The transactions at each of the branches have been conducted with a strict adherence to the sound principles of banking, upon which they were established; the favour and confidence of the commercial and resident community, as well as of the Government departments, have been secured, and a large and steadily advancing business established.

Since the annual meeting in June last, acts in favour of the Union Bank of Australia have been passed by the colonial legislatures; and the bank is now placed on a footing of legal equality with the other colonial banks, and enjoys its share in the deposit of Government funds.

During the past year a satisfactory arrangement has been made with the New Zealand Company, for the transaction of their monetary affairs, and the establishment of a branch in their first settlement. Mr. John Smith has been entrusted with the management of this new establishment—a gentleman peculiarly suited, by his experience and ability, for such a trust.

The Colonial Bank and Loan Company of London having determined to confine their operations to the loan of their capital on landed and other real security in the colonies, this bank has undertaken the agency of their pecuniary transactions at our branches.

Charles Hindley, Esq., having found it needful, in consequence of the pressure of his parliamentary and other duties, to retire from the direction of this bank, the board were unanimous in their selection of John William Buckle, Esq., to fill the vacancy provisionally, until the present meeting.

The directors have abstained from opening any other new branch during the year, considering it more expedient for the present to bring into full and effective operation the banks established at Sydney, Launceston, Hobart Town, and Port Phillip. They have found an ample field for the employment of capital in these important and rapidly increasing seats of commerce, and the result has satisfied them of the prudence of this course.

The directors have, for some time, felt a growing conviction, that the original capital of 500,000*l.*, which will be all paid up before the close of the present year, will not be found sufficient for the increasing business of the bank. The advices which they are now almost daily receiving from their inspector and the branch managers fully confirm them in this opinion; they have therefore made the present meeting special, in conformity with the deed of settlement, for the purpose of laying before you a proposition for increasing the capital to 800,000*l.*, by the issue of new shares.

The directors now proceed to submit a statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank for the year, ending in the colonies the 31st December last, and at home up to 20th of the present month. Also of the profits of the bank for the same period.

Total net amount of assets, to the 20th June, 1840		£427,753 16 6
Deduct profit to 31st December, 1839		4,711 17 0
		417,741 19 6
Paid up capital in London	£290,937 10 0	
Ditto in the colonies	82,399 0 0	373,337 10 0
Net profit to June 20, 1840		£44,404 9 6

STATEMENT OF THE PROFITS OF THE BANK.

Amount of undivided profits to 31st December, 1838	£4,711 17 6
Ditto as reported to 31st December, 1839	19,563 2 10
	24,274 19 10
To which are now to be added the profits of the past half-year, ending at the branches, 31st December, 1839, and London office to 20th of the present month, after deducting all current, and one-third preliminary expenses, and making allowance for bad and doubtful debts	24,871 6 8
	49,146 6 6
One-tenth for reserve funds	4,894 12 8
	44,251 13 10
Dividend paid at Christmas last	14,000 0 0
Balance of undivided profit	£30,251 13 10

The result of the above statement enables the directors to declare a dividend of 18*s.* per share, payable in London, on the 9th July next; and in the colonies as soon as the inspector shall fix, after receipt of advices.

The report was received with much approbation by the proprietors, and ordered to be printed and circulated.

The Chairman said the next business of the day was of great importance—viz., the proposal to increase the capital of the bank. The directors would not now have brought forward this measure, unless they were fully satisfied of its utility. The accounts from the colonies all represent that much excellent business was neglected in consequence of the bank requiring more capital. The directors had drawn up a plan to increase the capital of the bank from 500,000*l.*, which would all be paid up in the course of the present year, to 800,000*l.*, by the issue of one share in respect of every two shares now held, and further of 2000 shares for the colonies.

The Secretary read the proposals of the directors to effect the object in view; and the Chairman, in explanation, observed that it was intended to reserve 2000 of the new shares for the colonies, as it must be recollected, to them the bank was indebted for so much of its business. It was, therefore, the desire of the directors to extend as much as possible the number of shareholders in the colonies. The shares for the colonies, when taken up, could not be returned for sale in this country, but if any remained on hand they would be under the control of the directors.

A Proprietor asked if it was intended to offer the shares to the present proprietors in the colonies, or to other parties? If the latter was intended, the new holders should pay the premium they would be worth when issued.

Mr. Cummins replied that the question just put was a most important one. The deed did not bind the directors as to the course they should pursue if the proprietors adopted the recommendation to increase the number of shares. The proprietors must recollect that that the shares that had been already returned from the colonies had been distributed among the proprietors in this country, and as there were many parties in the firm who wished to be placed on the same footing as those of the latter, the directors were anxious to do so where it would be for the benefit of the bank. The remainder of the shares allotted to the colonies not so distributed would be allotted to new proprietors on such terms as the directors might hereafter direct.

Mr. Alfred Thoap moved that the recommendation of the directors for an increase of the capital of the bank be adopted, as most highly beneficial to the institution.—The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

A Proprietor asked if less than one-tenth of the profits of the bank might not be added to the guarantee fund if the directors thought fit?—The Chairman replied that though one-tenth of the profit had been added to the fund, still there was a reserve of about 16,000*l.*

Mr. Cummins observed, that the deed positively directed that one-tenth of the profits should be added to the guarantee fund.—The Chairman—The directors are strictly adhering to the terms of the deed.

On the motion of Mr. Hichens, seconded by Mr. Thomas, the thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman and directors, for their zealous and efficient management.

The thanks of the meeting were also given to the inspectors and local directors in the colonies, for the ability with which they have conducted the affairs of the establishment, the chairman and two of the directors bearing testimony to the valuable and efficient services of the parties they had been so fortunate to obtain to manage the banks in the colonies.

After some further discussion, the meeting adjourned.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ANTHRACITE IRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—In reply to "A Practical Iron Master," I beg to state, that the superiority of anthracite iron was fully proved by the evidence adduced on the hearing of the cause, "Crane *v.* Price"—a brief report of which I remember reading in the *Mining Journal*, with extracts from the evidence—and the very considerable application of this fuel to the manufacture of iron in the United States, as shown in your columns of last week, as also on former occasions, will, I think, fully prove the importance to be attached to the discovery. The quantity of anthracite to the ton of iron I have heard stated at 26 to 29 cwt., but this does not include the hot-blast, which I should assume at about 5 cwt. The ironstone used is the clay ironstone, yielding about 33 per cent., which is here found in abundance, and is raised at an easy cost, using but a small quantity of the Ulverstone ore—which latter yields 58 to 60 per cent. The furnaces constructed at the Ystal-y-fera Works, which were calculated for a large "make," have undergone alteration, and, I doubt not, will now be found to answer the purpose.

Swansea Valley, June 24. A Founder.

[We cannot consider the communication of "A Founder" a reply to "A Practical Iron Master," as not comprehending the entire questions propounded. Our correspondent does not attempt to show the merits or value of either mode, by any comparative statement, while the information afforded is loose, and not sufficiently minute in detail. With reference to the price at which iron can be manufactured, with the several proportions of coal, ironstone, and limestone, or flux used, no secrecy is observed at the principal works in Derbyshire, as will be seen on reference to the following communication, furnished by a valued correspondent:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—The letter of "A Practical Iron Master" which appeared in your columns of last week is, in my opinion, one very business-like, and which I should wish to see answered by those gentlemen who are connected with iron works where anthracite is employed, as it is highly desirable to acquire knowledge upon a branch of mining industry so important as that of the manufacture of iron with stone coal, and which I trust will be afforded in your forthcoming Number. I beg to assure you that so far as Derbyshire is concerned, I can answer that no secrecy is there observed, and you do your correspondent an injustice when you designate his remarks as "flippant"—to me they appear to be very much to the point. For your information, as you say you are not expected to know the minutiæ of all the works to which reference may be made in your Journal, I beg to give you an approximate statement of the cost of a ton of pig-iron in one of the principal works in Derbyshire, and which I do from personal knowledge, although the prices may, in some slight degree, have varied since I acquired my information.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF THE TON OF IRON.

Ironstone, 3 tons 13 cwt.	£1 12 6
Coal, 3 tons 10 cwt.—for smelting and heating blast	0 17 6
Limestone, 1 ton	0 4 0
Labour, steam-engine repairs, &c.	0 10 0
	£3 4 0

The temperature of blast administered is under that necessary for melting lead. It is to be observed, that the temperature required to smelt iron with stone coal is much beyond that for the smelting of iron with the Derbyshire *free*, or "splinting coal," for although it is quite correct, that in South Wales, in the iron works where anthracite is employed, the blast is sufficiently hot to melt a bar of lead, when exposed to the influence of a stream of the heated air, as used in those establishments, yet, I believe it will be found, that, although it will melt lead, it can also melt zinc or antimony, while the mere melting point of lead will be found insufficient to effect the successful smelting of iron with stone coal. One of the consequences of the high temperature of the blast—indispensable in that peculiar mode of manufacturing iron with stone coal—is such that it creates a rapid and uncontrollable destruction of the air-heating apparatus, and, under which circumstances, the make, as regards quantity, is diminished, while the quality is in like manner deteriorated—the whole system of working of the furnace being deranged, and, consequently, extra labour necessarily arises, and the produce attended with an increased cost. If that the manufacturers of iron with anthracite, will give data, such will be the best and only proof of the correctness of the representations made of the superiority of the iron manufactured, and the reduced cost, and which I do not presume, in the absence of such information, to dispute. On the insertion of this in your columns, I may return to the subject, remaining, in the *interim*,

Your's, &c.,

London, June 26th. E. Duclos de Bourgois.

[We are obliged to our correspondent, but, believing, as we do, that he could say much more, we trust that he will "return to the subject," and render that information which we believe him to be so well capable of doing, and which, we may add, we feel will be acceptable to our readers—more especially to "A Practical Iron Master," as regards the South Wales district.]

ANTHRACITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Allow me to occupy a small space in your valuable publication, to ask a question or two on the much-talked of subject of anthracite. I have now before me the Swansea *Cambrian*, of the 3d of March, 1838, giving an account of a dinner that had been given to George Crane, Esq., a few days before; at which time he read to the meeting a statement of his experience in bringing into use anthracite in the smelting of iron ore, and states that he has been able to use it to such unheard of advantage, as to manufacture the ton of iron with 27 cwts. of anthracite; and added, from causes which it would take him too much into detail to explain, he entertained the utmost confidence that he would be able to reduce that 27 cwts. to 23 cwts. As two years and four months have elapsed since that declaration was made, perhaps Mr. Crane will inform his friends interested in anthracite whether he has realised his expectations in that respect; and, further, if he thinks proper, what has become of his patent, which has been so long expected.

I am, Sir, your's, very respectfully,

June 25. An Anthracite Proprietor.

[Our correspondent must be very slightly acquainted with the subject, and which, from his signature as an "Anthracite Proprietor," is a matter of surprise, or he would have known that Mr. Crane's patent was in force antecedent to the period to which he refers, when the meeting was held in Swansea, and is now being carried out not only at Ynisedwyn and other works in South Wales, but in America. We think that less than 27 cwt. has been found sufficient, but believe that to be about the quantity.]

WHEAL WALLIS MINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—For the satisfaction of "A Shareholder and Constant Reader," whose letter you have inserted in your Journal for the 20th June, it may be stated that the adjourned meeting to which your correspondent refers was held at the time appointed, and that it was very well attended by gentlemen who are shareholders to a considerable extent. The directors' accounts were received and passed. The gradually improving state of the mine, which was particularly dwelt upon at the London meeting, and published in your report, inspired the shareholders with no small degree of confidence. The sale of tin alluded to, which, amounting to about 100*l.*, was to take place during May, exceeded that sum by 13*l.* Of this sale I gave you notice, sending you the particulars for publication in conformity with a promise I gave in London, but, owing to some circumstance or other, of which I am entirely ignorant, those particulars did not appear in your Journal. I may here remark, that next month we make another sale, amounting, in all probability, to 140*l.*—thus are we progressing with our sales (our cost being the same), so that we have good ground to hope ere long we shall be in easy and prosperous circumstances. We have no Editor in Manchester who takes the interest you do in mining operations, and the public meetings connected with them, or, doubtless, as full and as faithful a statement would have been furnished of the Manchester as you gave us of the London meeting. But I can assure your correspondent, though this is the case, he greatly mistakes the men who are the directors of Wheal Wallis Mine, if he supposes them capable of acting in any way contrary to the strictest principles of integrity, much as those principles have been lost sight of by parties, bearing the name of directors, to whom you have occasionally, and very properly, administered a little caustic.

I may close this communication, by observing that the books of the company lie at the office of the secretary (Mr. Henry Carr), St. Ann's-square, Manchester, and may be inspected by any shareholder during business hours.

Your insertion of the above in the *Mining Journal* of next week, will oblige,

Sir, your's, respectfully,

Manchester, June 23. William Pipe.

[Assuming our correspondent to be right in the assertion, that "no Editor in Manchester takes the interest we do in mining operations," and which we conscientiously believe, we would submit to him, that as he has ever found our columns open, except in the case cited by him, when we declined inserting particulars of a sale of 113*l.* of black tin, as it was furnished us without any note of explanation, which is, however, now given. As we learn it was "in conformity with a promise given in London," it was only natural to expect that a report of the proceedings would have been furnished us for insertion. Although we are averse to inserting reports of proceedings at meetings at which we are not present, yet, where from the distance it is impracticable to attend, and that such reports are duly authenticated, we have never hesitated adopting and giving publicity to, as a duty we owe our subscribers and the public. If Mr. Pipe will furnish us with a copy of the directors' report and accounts, an abstract shall appear in an early Number.]

MINAS GERAES MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Seeing an advertisement of a meeting of the Minas Geraes Mining Company, to be holden on the 30th inst., in your excellent and valuable Journal, I would beg to observe that the last call has not been paid because of the unfavourable bearing and the absence of a regular Dr. and Cr. account of the concern—in which I have already sunk several hundred pounds!—and, as I live at a distance from London, it would be very desirable that Mr. J. D. Powles (the chairman) and the other directors should, for our satisfaction, and in common fairness, exhibit and publish the amounts, which they have severally, from time to time, taken to themselves out of the funds which have been subscribed—for the conditions of the prospectus circulated has been so worded by some persons, as to lean very much to the directors' interests, whether the undertaking got or lost.

If their individual service merits the salary so good—but I think they ought to make known in the fullest manner what each of them have received for the good (if any) which has been done to us—why has there not been a particular statement of expenses and a balance-sheet shown annually?

Your's, respectfully,

June 22. A. B.

[We have not space this week to direct attention to the subject by any remarks. There can be no question that a tabular statement, showing amount of salaries received by directors, and office charges, from the formation of the respective companies, would open the eyes of many, and would form a handsome capital for carrying on mining operations. Mr. J. D. Powles, we are sorry to say, has been very unsuccessful in the several companies brought out under his auspices, however advantageous the projects may have been in the origin. We believe the United Mexican, Anglo-Mexican, Colombian, St. John del Rey, Minas Geraes, and some one or two others, are *projects* of this gentleman.]

COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Not being able to attend the Colombian Mining Association's meeting, for the 18th of this month, I ordered your Journal, expecting to find the usual account inserted in its columns; instead of which, I was much surprised and disappointed to find you had been refused admission—to keep that secret which ought to be made public—and more especially to read your severe charges against a direction which I had always considered honourable, though unfortunate. Not, in my opinion, to be excused by the common practice of the world, to hide our misfortunes if we can, for, with the benefit by so doing, of its being more easy to govern, we are not to forget that it is less secure. This company set out influenced by the best regulations for prosperity, which should, as much as possible, be adhered to in adversity, as the best protection against suspicion. I trust, now you have commenced, if there be any thing improper, you will do your duty to the public by exposing it; but if, on further investigation, you find your remarks unsupported by facts, you will show a pure motive, by having the candour to do justice to the direction and proprietors, by contradicting them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

June 25. A Proprietor.

[We have nothing to add to the remarks which appeared in our last. We agree with our correspondent to a certain extent, in his belief that the direction is "honourable, though unfortunate;" and while we feel assured that any member of the board, in his individual capacity, would seem to act as they have done collectively as a board, we cannot but reiterate the expression of the sentiments we entertain. If economy be the order of the day, why not print their report (for the correspondence is most part "twaddle," and might well be condensed) in the *Mining Journal*, the columns of which are open, and, through their medium, communicate to the absent proprietor that information to which they have an undoubted right. If the acts of the directors and their agents be fair and honest, there can be no reason why they should shun the light; if otherwise, the glare of public exposure, it is, perhaps, politic for them to avoid.]

COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

[The following is the substance of the report of the directors presented at the late annual general meeting, at which we were not allowed to be present.]

SUPIA DISTRICT.—In the former report the produce for 1838 was estimated at 30 lbs. of gold per month. The total produce for the year has been 328 lbs., or 27⅓ lbs. per month. The cost for the twelve months is 71,728 dollars, and the returns 79,130—thus leaving a surplus of 7402 dollars. This is an improvement over the preceding year, the cost having then exceeded the returns by 3263 dollars. Measures have been taken to reduce the expenditure of this district, the cost of 1837 being 94,432 dollars, while that of 1838 has been only 71,728 dollars. The report of the directors then proceeds to give the communications received from Mr. W. Degenhardt for January, from which it appears that operations had been resumed in the Pantano mine. A trial work was commenced (of which Mr. Boussingault, on examining it, had expressed a high opinion) in 1830, but not proving productive was suspended. Accidental circumstances having recently drawn attention towards this mine, as detailed in Mr. Williamson's letters, the working has been resumed. The directors observe, if it shall be found that this lode can furnish ore in any quantity of the value of four ounces fine gold, and 135 ounces fine silver per ton, there can be no doubt of the result of working it, and which forms one of the encouraging circumstances in this district. Mr. Williamson having visited the gold mine of Santa Rita, situate in a mountainous district, about three days' journey from Marmato, he at once secured it. The agents at Bogota have advised the board that they had confirmed the purchase of the Santa Rita mine, of which the directors approved. The directors, in noticing this "important acquisition," observe—a new and extensive mining field is herein presented to the company, which, from its difficulty of access, has not hitherto had any mining enterprise bestowed upon it. It is stated that but a moderate outlay will be required to make the mine of Santa Rita productive. This acquisition may form a new era in the affairs of this company.

PAMPLONA DISTRICT.—The license obtained from the government of New Granada, permitting the export of the company's ore from this establishment, which had been suspended, it appears has since been renewed for four years, and the directors have, in consequence, received further shipments of ore, which have produced 4687*l.*, and the directors entertain no doubt that, if a *sufficient* quantity of this concentrated ore can be obtained and sent to England, this establishment will soon be in a state of profit.

"The lode in the eighteen fathom adit level was not cut so soon as was expected; and, owing to the hardness of the ground, the miners have not made much progress in extending upon it, so that it can hardly be considered as opened out sufficiently to pronounce an opinion on it; but, on the completion of the sink from Willis's end to the eighteen fathom level, of which ten fathoms five feet remained to be expended, great facilities will be gained for breaking ore: this work was expected to be completed in June. The end going west has been discontinued, and the rise in the same level, to meet the sink from Willis's end, has been set instead, as more encouraging, and also more speedily to improve the ventilation, and to get access to new ore ground. It was expected that, about the beginning of March, ten tons more ore would be ready for export; but, until the month of June, Mr. Jones did not expect to be able to make any great increase in the production of ore."

[This is so splendid a "sample" of joint-stock companies' reports, that we cannot help giving it entire.]

PARTING OFFICE.—This establishment, which came into operation in January, 1839, has fully answered the purpose, having furnished the means of extracting the silver from the Marmato gold, and the gold from the Pamplona silver. All that remains to be desired is, that a larger produce of both metals may lead to its being more extensively used (hear).

Such is the report of the directors, except the concluding paragraph, which we give entire.

"In conclusion, the directors trust that they may safely indulge the belief that the general aspect of the company's affairs has been materially improved during the past year. The value of the Pamplona ores has now been ascertained on a considerable scale. The Pantano mine, in the Supia district, is very likely to work a material change there, while, with respect to the new acquisition in the same neighbourhood, Santa Rita, it has certainly the promise of very important advantage to the company. The directors can only hope that some one or other of these agreeable expectations may be so far realised as to afford the shareholders some remuneration for their long-tried patience in this concern."

We now proceed to furnish an abstract of the correspondence embodied in the report, and having done so much, we fulfil our duty—that of rendering to the public all the information we possess.

The correspondence extends over the period of the first quarter of the past year. M. Degenhardt, in his report for January, observes, that the lode in Dunstone's cross-cut had a very favourable appearance, and that 450 to 550 tons of ore might be expected to be broken monthly for the year throughout. The Salto lode was not likely to afford much more mineral. In clearing the Pantano level some fine stones of mineral had been discovered, and the expectations entertained by this lode were of a promising nature. The report on the Patacon lode is very *mediocre*. The Cruzada lode also offers but little promise. The ground generally appears to be of a hard nature, and the mineral veins very small and poor. We are told that, in Dunstone's cross-cut, "the mineral in the beginning of the month had a width of nearly four feet of very clear, good *iron pyrites*." Now, as we are ignorant to what purpose they apply this mineral, we know not what value to attach to it, for we presume the directors do not contemplate sending it to this country for manufacture of sulphur or sulphuric acid.

CANDADO MINE.—At Trewartha's level, the communication with the winze, No. 11, was stated to have been effected; but the lode was poor, although promising. The ore, however, in the bottom of San Pedro's level, is described as very good, and promising to continue in depth. In Degenhardt's level the lode is said to be very promising. Mr. Williamson's several reports of January, afford little or no information—indeed, we consider that the directors, in printing such extracts from the correspondence as they may think fit, and which, in fact, say nothing, are very blameable. The next letter which comes under notice, is that of the agents at *Bogotá*, who may or may not possess sufficient knowledge to afford opinion, but who, at least, advance it. We think they have exceeded their powers, in confirming the purchase of the Santa Rita Mine; but this is a matter for the shareholders. We however, cannot but extract the closing paragraph of this letter:—"To judge of this gold deposit, from the particulars which are given, we do not doubt, *provided the same be lasting*, that it *may* prove of itself the means of retrieving the affairs of the company, with a very moderate outlay." Surely the shareholders have, ere this, after fourteen years' experience, acquired sufficient knowledge of mining operations to enable them to estimate the value to be attached to the estimate of their agents. Such is the correspondence embodied in the report, while we would direct attention to that subsequently received.

We print entire that part of the correspondence received by the last packet (June 10), which, from its recent date, will doubtless be read with interest:—

"*March* 12, 1839.—*Pantano Mine.*—I certainly think that our late discoveries south of this level are very promising. The old level is driven about thirty fathoms in extent, and the cross-cut from this level is twenty fathoms from its entrance. There are two lodes to the north of the said level, which doubtless unite in the mountain at no great distance. The cross-cut we are now driving will intersect the first lode at only six fathoms, and the second lode two fathoms further. So soon as this is completed, we shall be able to ascertain more particularly the nature of the lodes, and then determine on the most effective means to be followed for the purpose of fully developing this mine, and of reducing the ores to the best advantage.

"*Expenditure.*—The importance of directing our attention incessantly to curtail the expenditure in every possible way, is self-evident, and it is satisfactory to find that our efforts in this respect have been successful. I do not believe we could, under any circumstances, have carried our reduction further without curtailing or putting a stop to some of our useful works. We have been equally successful in the economy of our stores and materials of every description. During the year 1838 our total cost on the spot amounted to no more than 50,175 dollars, being 17,028 dollars less than the cost in 1837. And it should also be borne in mind, that in the past year a considerable amount was appropriated to works of discovery.

"*Reduction Department.*—Several experiments were made in this department in the course of the past year by Mr. L. Degenhardt and myself. Previous to this gentlemen's leaving the establishment, I requested him to furnish a statement of the several experiments resorted to, with the view of improving our method of reducing the Marmato ores. To his report on this subject, dated January 31, I have now to refer you, and have only to add, that we have not yet discovered any method equally economical and appropriate for the reduction of these ores to the one actually in use, although every attention has been given to the several suggestions sent us, with the hope of bringing about an improvement in this important department. We have, however, accomplished one object—viz., a reduction of the cost, by substituting water-power in the operation of the dolly-tub for manual labour.

"*Santa Rita.*—You are already in possession of my report of the advantages to be derived from this quarter; I have, therefore, on the present occasion, only to direct the attention of the board to the subject. I am not given to exaggeration, nor would I, on any account, recommend this new concern to the notice of the company, if it was not under a conviction of every probability of success. I have been anxious to secure this property at once, and am pleased to say that I have accomplished my object."

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Directors of the Colombian Mining Association, from 1st June, 1838, to 31st May, 1839.

RECEIPTS.

Balance per last statement		£1,785	9 8
Instalments on account of new shares, at 5*l.*		3,906	0 0
Remittances from Bogotá		1,709	7 11
Proceeds of ore from Pamplona		4,567	12 1
Dividends on 5-*wood*. 3 per Cent. Consols		159	0 0
Fees on transfers		5	0 0
Total		£12,148	19 8
Reserved fund 500*l.* 3 per Cent. Consols.			

DISBURSEMENTS.

Mine materials, &c., New Granada	£1167	2 1	
Passages and outfit of Mr. C. Degenhardt and two men	325	5 3	
Foreign establishment, and Supia and Pamplona mines	650	9 11	
Store-for the parting-office	310	5 7—	2,662 2 10
Ore sent to Paris			34 13 1
Law expenses, from 18-6 to 1835			392 1 11
Loans repaid and interest			2,148 4 10
Discount on new shares			6 4 5
Salaries and wages on account of foreign establishment			2,148 8 11
Salaries of the directors, secretary, and incidental expenses			1,557 14 4
Cash at the bankers' and in office	£2 51	10 4	
Bill on hand, due 25th of June	1148	19 0—	3,200 9 4
Total			£12,153 19 8

Balance-sheet of the Colombian Mining Association, from its formation to the 31st May, 1839.

DR.

Mines in Colombia and Pamplona	£474,242 3 10
Office furniture	101 17 0
Quicksilver purchased in New Granada	2,824 3 2
General store account	2,408 18 1
New Granada Mining Company	892 0 5
Bullion on hand in parting-office	145 15 3
Parting office	3,717 10 8
3 per Cent. Consols	4,500 5 0
Bills receivable	1,148 19 0
Profit and loss	398 1 0
Insurances	27 12 6
Ore on hand	363 2 1
New shares	1,477 0 0
Cash in hands of the agents	3,217 6 1
Cash at the bankers', &c.	2,651 10 4
Total	£496,669 2 5

CR.

Bills payable	£406 4 2
Capital stock	491,500 0 0
Accounts unpaid	64 3 9
Supia mines	2,928 14 6
Loans	2,300 0 0
Total	£496,669 2 5

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.

The proceedings and papers in this case, which has lately formed matter for appeal in the House of Lords, are very voluminous—so much so, indeed, as to render it impossible to give even a sufficiently full outline to enable our readers to comprehend the numerous points treated upon—we shall, therefore, content ourselves by noticing a few of the leading facts of the case, in which the interests of so many are deeply involved.

In the year 1818, Lord Audley became possessed of an estate in the county of Cork, on which were found indications of copper ore, near the surface—several specimens having been discovered, and ascertained to be rich in quality. The parties to whom the mines were let, raised from shallow depths a sufficient quantity of ore, although working on a limited scale, so as to yield a small profit on the outlay incurred. Lord Audley being encouraged by these operations on the part of Messrs. Hall and Galway, and further, by a report made by Mr. Griffith (the Government engineer), favourable to a "*cautious* trial of the mines," and holding out hopes of success, "*should* they prove well in depth," determined on working them himself. With this view he borrowed 2500*l.*, which he expended in working the mines; but, that having been sunk, he raised a further sum of 6000*l.*, on the security of his whole estate, from the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland. This money was, in like manner, expended, the result being attended with equal ill success.

About this time, Mr. John Taylor, who is well known to be conversant with mining affairs, examined these mines, with a view to make a purchase, should they be found to hold out reasonable prospects; he, however, condemned them, as they have, unfortunately, hitherto proved themselves to be—utterly worthless, and the opinion so entertained by him was communicated to Lord Audley. Thus at this period, after an expenditure of 8500*l.* on the part of Lord Audley, it was found, on a careful survey of the mines, that they were deemed unworthy of further outlay of capital. Dismayed by this report, Lord Audley abandoned the idea of working them himself, but applied to the Mining Company of Ireland, to whom he offered the mines for the moderate sum of half a million!—but who, very properly, determined to judge for themselves of the value to be attached to the mineral deposits on the estate, and accordingly employed Mr. Weaver to survey the mines, from whom they received an unfavourable report, he recommending, in case the company should determine on working the mines, that the royalty should not exceed one-twelfth, "as there appeared no ground-work for sanguine expectation." This report having been laid before Lord Audley, he made the company an offer of a thirty-one years' lease, at a royalty rent of one-twelfth, which they, willing to give the mines a trial, accepted in September, 1824.

The Mining Company of Ireland worked the mines from thence until the year 1832—at first, with sanguine hopes of success, and with a strong opinion of their value, but these hopes proved delusive; the copper lodes, as they were worked deeper, were attended with increased expense, while the quantity and quality of the ore decreased, and the slates were found to be of an inferior quality. Some tons of a kind of bog ore, lying on the surface, and represented by Lord Audley to be *manganese*, was raised, and a portion sold, but which, after a full trial, proved valueless.

Mr. Griffith having again examined the mines, and changed his first favourable opinion, but as so much had been expended, he recommended the company to try them ten fathoms deeper, where two lodes were expected to meet; they did accordingly sink to that depth—indeed, to double that recommended, when, finding no improvement to take place, they at once adopted the opinions formerly expressed by Mr. John Taylor and Mr. Weaver, and, under the advice of Mr. Griffith, and of their mining captains, abandoned the mines as worthless, and surrendered them to Lord Audley without any valuable consideration—thus submitting to a loss incurred in working the mines of 12,000*l.*

It has been most unjustly alleged, that the mines were not worked properly, or with sufficient capital; this, however, is too absurd a proposition to entertain for one moment, as several other mines of the "Mining Company of Ireland" have been most successful, and are yielding considerable profits, but you "cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." That the Audley mines were worked by the "Mining Company of Ireland" with skill and energy, and with as great an outlay as the prospects held out by them would warrant, we believe is fully acknowledged by all who have not an interest in misrepresenting facts, and, if we mistake not, one of the mining captains employed by that company—we refer to Captain Posley—is now the confidential agent of Messrs. Williams, at Cronebane and Tigrony, gentlemen well competent to judge of the ability of the agents they employ. The mines having been surrendered as worthless, were, in August, 1832, conveyed, for a nominal consideration, by the "Mining Company of Ireland" to Mr. Wilkinson, as trustee for Lord Audley—thus proving the opinion entertained by the "Mining Company of Ireland," after an outlay by them of 12,000*l.*, making in all 18,500*l.* which had been, up to this period, sacrificed in the endeavour to work the mines, with a view to profit, the depth then being 84 fathoms. Previous to this unfortunate result, Lord Audley conveyed all his estate to trustees, for the purpose of sale, to pay debts, with liberty to raise, by debenture, an additional sum of 30,000*l.* The trustees, with a view to a sale, had the estates valued by Mr. Dixon Holmes, who, in March of that year, valued the fee-simple of the whole estate at 70,000*l.*, adding, that the minerals might increase it, on sale, to 85,000*l.*, thus placing on these mines a value of 15,000*l.*—to which, however, we attach little importance.

In October, 1833, the late Lord Audley was introduced to Joseph Pike, Esq., the executor of his lordship, who, after taking some proceedings for him respecting certain advowsons, became (as he states himself) "his confidential agent and adviser," and continued so up to the time of his death in January, 1837—for, it must be remembered, the said Joseph Pike, Esq., after becoming a *banker* and a *bankrupt* at Wexford, paying 4*d.* in the 1*l.*, was a clerical and scholastic agent in Paternoster-row. Mr. Adam Murray, who had been deputed by Lord Audley to survey and examine the estates, made his report in November, 1833, in which he makes, we must say, after a careful perusal, many ridiculous statements, such as should deter parties from ever again consulting him as a mining engineer. As a land-surveyor, we believe, he knows his business, and, as an honest, fair, and straight-forward dealing man, we believe him to stand unrivalled. In this report the value of the copper mines and slate quarries is stated at 20,000*l.*, and the value of the whole estate, including the mines, at a sum of 93,334*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* This report was furnished to Lord Audley, for whom, indeed, it was made. He refused to take that sum for his estates, but offered to sell the fee-simple of his whole estates, including the mines, for 100,000*l.*, free from incumbrances, or for 11,000*l.* with the incumbrances. Not being able to effect a sale on these terms, he consults Joseph Pike, Esq., as to the best means of extricating himself from his difficulties.

A plan was hit upon—the banking experience, the clerical and scholastic knowledge were brought into play, and it was arranged that a public company should be got up—that Lord Audley should grant to Pike a lease for sixty-one years, in consideration of 165,000*l.*, and a rent of 50*l.* per annum, that Lord Audley should take 55,000*l.* of the purchase-money in shares, and the remainder, viz. 110,000*l.* in cash. This was the concocted scheme between Lord Audley, and his agent, Joseph Pike, Esq. It does not distinctly appear, by the agreement then entered into, what compensation Pike (for to save space we must drop the Christian name and the title of Esq.) was to have had for his share in this plan, farther than a present of fifteen shares, being 750*l.*, as one of the directors (and here is the rascality of the scheme, for which all parties should have appeared at the Old Bailey), and a salary of 800*l.* per annum, so long as he could keep the machine moving; but it would appear by the evidence adduced, that he also bargained, or managed to secure to himself, without any consideration, 500 shares from Lord Audley, which, at par, would be worth 25,000*l.* This, however, as a matter of course, was denied in the proceedings in this cause by Pike, for the only witness who could have contradicted him, was dead, and therefore he felt secure in denying a statement, until strong circumstantial evidence was adduced to convict him; but he *admits*, that the 500 shares were transferred to him, in February, 1835.

It thus appears that an arrangement was entered into between Lord Audley and his own agent, by which it was covenanted that he (Lord Audley) was to get 165,000*l.* for a sixty-one years' lease of mines, which his own surveyor had only valued, in fee-simple, at 20,000*l.*, and which the surveyor of his trustees had only valued at 15,000*l.*, and which *ten years' experience, and an outlay of nearly* 20,000*l.* proved to be totally worthless. Possessing, as he did, the knowledge of ten years' experience, and the opinions of scientific and practical men, yet in this state of things, and with all these facts, is the plan formed for obtaining 165,000*l.* for a lease of his mines alone—a sum exceeding by more than 50 per cent. the price he a few months previously had fixed as the purchase-money of the fee-simple of his whole estate.

We can very well imagine many of our readers incredulous, and naturally ask themselves how could such things be, and therefore it is that we thus are induced to enter into details, in the hope that the information so acquired may preclude the necessity of hereafter resorting to courts of law, equity, and appeal. Now resume we our narrative.

On the 18th of February, 1834, a contract was entered into between Lord Audley and his agent (Pike), for the purpose of carrying this plan into execution. It is therein stated that Lord Audley, for the purpose of enabling Joseph Pike to form and mature a joint-stock company, called the "West Cork Mining Company," in consideration of 165,000*l.* intended to be paid Lord Audley, covenants to grant Pike a lease of the mines for sixty-one years, at a rent of 50*l.* per annum. The whole management of the working of the mines and appointment of the officers to be with Lord Audley and Pike, who is to get a salary of 800*l.* per annum—*Lord Audley to present to each of the directors a qualification of fifteen shares, or* 750*l.*, and Pike, as a matter of course, covenants to form and complete the company.

To this contract is annexed a prospectus, bearing, be it observed, the same date as that of the agreement which is signed by Pike and Lord Audley. The prospectus states the capital to be 165,000*l.*—the names of the directors—that the company *has been* formed for working valuable mines, extending at intervals for thirty miles along the southern coast of the county of Cork (but which appears, in fact, to be less than one-tenth of that distance)—that the lodes of copper are of extraordinary richness—that Griffith, Frazer, and Murray have made reports, and all agree as to the extreme richness and abundance of the copper—that the manganese is perfectly inexhaustible—that the quality is equal to the best Cornish manganese—and that cargoes can be readily disposed of at from 7*l.* to 10*l.* per ton, being raised at 3*s.* 6*d.*, if our memory serves us—that the slate is of a very superior quality, and, from its being nearer to London, Bristol, &c., must principally supply those markets with that article. That for effectuating the purposes therein described, it is proposed to raise 165,000*l.*, "*being the purchase-money for the above mines*," by shares of 50*l.* each—25,000*l.* of the above purchase-money to remain in the hands of the company for three years, to be applied to working the mines. There were to be seven directors, and fifteen shares were the qualification of each director.

Of this prospectus we may have more to say hereafter, merely on the present occasion confining ourselves to the discrepancy between it and the contract to which it was appended—the latter a private agreement between Lord Audley and his agent, declaring its purpose to be *to enable Pike to form a company*—the former, which it was intended to circulate, broadly stating to the public that a company *had been formed*. Again, the prospectus states that 165,000*l.* is to be the *purchase-money* of the mines, and that 25,000*l.* (part thereof) should be allowed to remain for three years with the company.

To complete the plan, an Act of Parliament was necessary, and one was accordingly obtained, through the veritable Joseph Pike. The Act recites that Ireland, abounds in mines, which have not been worked for want of capital—that several persons have entered into a subscription towards raising a sum for the purpose of working copper mines and slate quarries in the county of Cork, &c., and enacts that the sum *subscribed for*, not exceeding 165,000*l.*, shall be the capital—that if such be found insufficient, it may be increased to 220,000*l.* The directors are therein named, of whom Pike was to be the managing director; Jacob, his partner, was to be another; Lord Audley's solicitor, and the tutor to his children, to be two others—so that here was a majority in the direction secured to Lord Audley and his agent; and the Act was so constructed, that they could not be turned out of office without their own assistance, which could for such a purpose not safely be calculated upon. This Act was passed the 27th June, 1834, and, on the 30th, there was published another prospectus.

There were some most important alterations made in this prospectus, and, amongst others, it states that the company *were* employed in working the deposits of copper, manganese, and slate—whereas, the fact is, that they did not employ a mining captain until March, 1835, and *after* which the works at the copper mines were commenced; but the great and material alteration was in their striking out the statement that the 165,000*l.* was to be paid for the purchase of the mines, and that 25,000*l.* of it was to remain in the hands of the company to work the mines. The whole capital is therein (as well as in the Act of Parliament) treated as a *bond fide* working capital, and nothing stated from which the public could collect that this sum of 165,000*l.*, which, by the Act of Parliament, it appears, was intended by the Legislature to be applied to work those mines in Ireland that had hitherto remained unworked for want of capital, was not to be applied to that purpose, but was to go into the pocket of Lord Audley and his agent. A similar case, although there no Act of Parliament exists, is to be found in the "Talsere Iron and Coal Company," of which Mr. John Davis (formerly an associate, or connected with, Pike and the "West Cork Mining Company," as provincial director, and the person employed in procuring that notable Act of Parliament) is also a director, and on which much, we fear, has yet to be brought before the public.

The prospectus then states that the directors *have* commenced operations, and hope to be enabled to declare a dividend in August or September. Relying with security on the correctness of the statement set forth in the prospectus, and on the Act of Parliament, and with the conviction that the capital was to be applied to the working of the mines, a body of highly respectable persons were induced to embark their money in this unfortunate speculation.

In the preceding statement, we have only given a few of the leading facts, and must briefly state results—returning to the subject, as we purpose doing, in our next week's Journal. The prospectus of 30th June, 1834, states that the directors *had* commenced operations, and hoped to be able to declare a dividend in August or September. Now we do not find that any operations were commenced until July, 1834, when Jacob (one of the directors, and the partner of Pike) was dispatched to Ireland, for the purpose of commencing their works, which he did, by raising 600 tons of the "bog ore" (styled "manganese," by Pike), from the surface, and by shipping it to London, as manganese. This, however, is found not to be as the prospectus represented it—disposable by cargoes, at from 7*l.* to 10*l.* per ton—but to be absolutely unsaleable. Measures are then resorted to, whereby it may be rendered a marketable article; and accordingly, a pigment or "euchrome" brown, is manufactured, for, as to manganese, the curtain has dropped on that farce, and accordingly attempts are made to sell this—but with little success, for we believe the sales did not cover the advertising charges. In the end, a large quantity was sold by auction, some at the high price of 2*s.* per ton, but a great portion of it had been previously condemned, and applied to the purpose of enlarging the adjoining wharf, by forming an embankment. This, however, is matter which, to have explained at the time, would have militated against the views of the parties, as a dividend was necessary to be made, the directors having pledged themselves to it by the prospectus, although the Act of Parliament declares that such dividend shall not be made out of the capital, but from profits. Pike accordingly reports, that he has sold 1080*l.* worth of manganese, and that Lord Audley has waived his dividends, to allow the other shareholders to receive one. A dividend is made accordingly, but it subsequently turns out that the pretended sale of 1080*l.* worth was to Pike's brother Thomas, and that the stuff was never delivered, never removed, and never paid for. Of the slate (stated in the prospectus to be of very superior quality, and which was to supply London and Bristol), that sent to London proved of a bad quality—and, in a great degree, unsaleable.

The consequences resulting from these mal-practices are already before our

readers, and may be thus summed up. Lord Audley is embarrassed—Pike gets introduced to him—becomes his "confidential agent"—undertakes to raise money—Lord Audley possesses estates, on which are mineral lodes; these had been tried at an expenditure of nearly 20,000*l.*, and covering a space of ten years; of this sum one-third had been expended by Lord Audley. Reports had been made—Griffith, Weaver, John Taylor, A. Murray, Dixon Holmes, and others, had given their opinions, and whatever may have been the prospects of success at any one time, or the encouragement afforded by indications, it is quite manifest that in the end the "Mining Company of Ireland," who had expended 12,000*l.*, gave up all interest in the undertaking, for a nominal consideration, to a trustee, acting on behalf of Lord Audley, who is now anxious to sell his estates, including minerals and all other advantages or possessions attached thereto, for which he requires 100,000*l.* His "confidential agent" thinks that other arrangements may be made, and accordingly proposes a company being formed, 165,000*l.* being named as the purchase-money of the minerals alone, subject to an annual rental of 80*l.* And to effect this, quoth our clerical agent, it will be necessary to qualify the directors who are to carry out this scheme, and who, therefore, should have placed in their names, without any payment or consideration be it observed, fifteen shares of 50*l.* each, being 750*l.* for each director, or in all 5250*l.* In addition to this, as agents cannot be expected to work without a tolerable fair commission—more especially when "business" of this nature was required to be carried out—the "confidential Pike" merely received as a consideration, in addition to his fifteen shares above referred to, in his capacity as a director, the "small trifle," as Uncle Ben would say, of 500 shares, or 25,000*l.*—the little *bon bouche* of 800*l.* a-year, as managing director, being thrown in—dividends were falsely declared as from the profits, when even sales to the amount of the dividends paid had never been effected—false entries were made—duplicate (or extra) books kept—false balance-sheets prepared—and the capital of the company expended.

Unfortunately, at the period when these discoveries were made, and steps taken to protect the shareholders, Lord Audley died, leaving his agent Pike his executor. Pike proceeds to Ireland—proves the will there, and files his bill to recover the balance of the 110,000*l.*, for the whole amount had not been paid Lord Audley, about 40,000*l.* having been otherwise disposed of by Pike—gets Elkington (his attorney) appointed as one of the directors, and (as enabled by the Act of Parliament, which provides that the company might sue and be sued in the name of a director) makes him (Elkington) the sole defendant to the bill—has him over in Ireland to file his answer, admitting the material charges, and particularly that 165,000*l. was a fair consideration for the mines.* The fraud of this part of Pike's scheme was so apparent, that his counsel, on the hearing of the appeal, did not attempt to deny it, and admitted it could not be justified. We will, therefore, give the dates of the transaction, to enable our readers to judge also for themselves. On the 11th day of March, 1837, Elkington, not possessing a single share, gets fifteen shares—no matter how—transferred into his name—we say no matter how, for it was proved he was not in a position to *purchase* them. The price of these fifteen shares, it being recollected, would be, at *par*, 750*l.* Elkington having got his shares transferred to him on the 11th March, 1837, Pike, on the *same day*, gets him elected a temporary director. On the 11th of July following, the advertisement emanating from the shareholders appeared in the *Dublin Gazette*, calling the meeting to turn out Elkington and the other directors, and, on the very *next day*, Pike amends his bill in Chancery, and makes Elkington the only defendant, as the representative of the company. Elkington, then residing in London, contrives, on the *same day* (the 12th of July) to enter his appearance to the bill; and, on the 17th of the same month (only five days afterwards) whips across the Channel, and puts in his answer, admitting every thing. This, it must be admitted, looks somewhat suspicious, and is certainly sharp practice. But to resume the subject—while this was going on, a new Act of Parliament was obtained to remedy the defect of the old one, and enable the *bond fide* shareholders to turn Lord Audley's nominees out of the direction of the company, a meeting is called, and the old directors are turned out, and new ones appointed, and then, and not till then, a full insight into the books and accounts of the company is obtained. An application was then made to the Lord Chancellor, and obtained, for an injunction to restrain Pike from proceeding with his cause in Ireland, against Elkington; but, despite of this, Pike proceeds—examines his witnesses, and takes preparatory steps for having the cause heard, when Mr. Vigers applied to have the collusive answer of Elkington taken off the file in Ireland, and obtained liberty to set up a substantial defence, on behalf of the company—he did so—and set up a substantial defence. The cause was heard in Ireland for twelve days, and in giving his judgment, Lord Plunket declared he had not courage to fix on these dealings the brand of fraud—and gave Pike a decree, declaring the shareholders to be liable, stating at the same time, that his (Pike's) proceedings were, to say the best of them, tricky, and calculated to shut out the fair discussion of the merits of the case. He premised, however, that in a case of this importance, he should probably, if his judgment were wrong, be set right elsewhere. The directors of the company, acting upon the hint of his lordship, and supported by the unanimous opinion of all their counsel, appealed to the House of Lords, and the arguments on the case have occupied their lordships during seven days; and the cause now awaits their lordships' judgment. This will form subject for our "law notice" of next week, when we shall direct attention to other points, which we have before us. It is, however, difficult to embody all the matter in a connected form, so as to occupy but a given space: we shall, however, do our best, and trust, that ere long, we may have the satisfaction of recording, briefly, the decision of the lords in favour of the appellant.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT—BALLYSIMON MARBLE.

The following is a copy of the petition presented to the House of Commons by Mr. W. Roche, on Thursday last, which, after a short discussion, was ordered to be printed with the "Votes." Mr. Roche gave notice of his intention to submit a motion to the House on the subject:—

PETITION FROM LIMERICK.

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants and operative workmen of Limerick and its vicinity,

Most humbly showeth,—That petitioners approach your honourable House with confidence that you will have justice done to their city, and to a numerous class of workmen, who would be benefitted by the employment of the Ballysimon Marble in the erection of the new Houses of Parliament, and cause the late decision on that subject to be re-considered, as the preference said to be given to the Bolsover Stone is at variance with the judgment of so many scientific men, who have declared the marble of the Ballssimon quarries to be in every respect superior to that selected by Mr. Barry; and petitioners respectfully beg to direct the attention of your honourable House to the opinions expressed by Sir Anthony Carlile, Mr. Adams, Mr. Bardwell, the *Mining Journal*, and other equally competent authorities in England, and in Ireland to those of Sir Thomas Deane, Messrs. Pain, Wallace, Owens, and other eminent architects, besides the general press of both countries, which all speak in favour of the Ballysimon Marble, for its durability, its imperviousness to moisture, the beauty of the several structures whereon it was used, and what petitioners humbly submit should be a strong inducement towards its obtaining the preference, the vast saving of expense, a material point not to be overlooked where such a large outlay of public money is to take place; and as Mr. Barry has never inspected the Ballysimon quarries, although we understand it was his duty to make a general trial, your petitioners conceive that he had no just grounds for the selection of a stone every way its inferior, which, as workmen who have had experience for many years in England, Scotland, and France, we unhesitatingly assert, and which the specimens to be seen in various parts of England will fully prove.

Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that in a building of such magnitude and national importance, the interests of the public will be considered, by having the different species of stone submitted to an impartial and scientific test; and should the decision be adverse, they will respectfully acquiesce; but they humbly hope that a question in which so many thousands are interested, will receive that degree of calm and close investigation which it so imperatively demands.

And your petitioners shall ever pray.

JEREMIAH NAUGHTON. DENIS DUNN.
RICHARD RALEIGH. &c. &c. &c.

EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London to foreign ports for the week ending the 18th instant, was as follows:—Silver coin to Hamburgh, 17,000 oz.; Havre, 7000 oz.; Gibraltar, 40,000 oz.—Silver bars to Madras and Calcutta, 24,552 oz.—Gold bars to Hamburg, 400 oz.—DOVER, JUNE 22.—There were shipped at Dover last week to this day 264,250 ounces of silver coin and bullion, and 2580 ounces of gold.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 20.—The senate sat to-day, and adopted, without a debate, a project of law for granting to the department of public works a credit of 5,000,000 florins for the expenses of the iron railroad, to be deducted from the loan.

THE IGUANADON.—The remains of the Iguanadon have been recently discovered in the green sand, where it is rarely found, near Hythe Church, in Kent. The animal appears to have been from fifty to eighty feet long.

ACCIDENT AT NORTH ROSKEAR MINE.—On Tuesday last, as a man named Peter Vial, was at work at this mine, a plank, of about five feet long fell from the winze brace, a depth of nearly thirteen fathoms, and struck him on the head, which caused a very severe fracture of the skull. The poor man is still alive, and hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

A TABLE,

Showing the Rates of Charge per Passenger per mile on some of the English, Scotch, and Irish Railways, and also the number of Passengers carried, the Length of the Railway, and the Gross Receipts for Passengers.

Name of Railway.	Period.	Total length of railway.	Total passengers.	Average fare per mile of each passenger. 1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	Gross amount, including parcels, carriages, &c.
		Miles.		d.	d.	d.	£ s. d.
Bolton and Leigh	1838—1 year	10	86,320	2·43	1·75	..	6,831 6 4
Clarence	1838, 1839—10 months, July to April	16	16,197	1·87	1·50	..	1,556 19 9
Durham and Sunderland	1838—1 year	13½	517,643	0·94	..	..	2,024 18 9
Grand Junction	1838—1 year	97	445,290	2·50	1·86	1·25	257,941 7 5
Great Western	1838, 1839—10 months, June to March	22	353,889	3·36	2·36	1·50	59,139 18 11
Leeds and Selby	1838, 1839—16 months, January to April	20	115,256	2·56	2·00	1·50	15,670 10 7
Leicester and Swannington	1838, 1839—16 months, January to April	14	28,973	2·29	1·64	..	1,303 17 5
Liverpool and Manchester	1838, 1839—16 months, January to April	30	794,433	2·67	1·49	..	162,198 11 1
London and Birmingham	1838, 1839—16 months, January to April	111	612,025	3·02	2·67	1·90	391,644 3 3
London and Greenwich	1838—1 year	3½	1,544,266	4·00	2·00	2·00	39,180 8 1
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	1839—4 months, January to April	10	80,285	3·00	1·80	..	6,606 4 4
North Union	1838, 1839—6 months, Nov. to April	22	68,347	2·43	1·62	..	12,646 12 7
Sheffield and Rotherham	1838, 1839—6 months, Nov. to April	8½	205,176	2·28	1·71	1·14	6,273 14 5
Southampton	1838, 1839—12 months, May to April	76	302,196½	2·14	..	..	54,349 13 4
Arbroath and Forfar	1839—4 months, January to April	15	20,413	1·66	·96	..	1,705 1 9½
Ardrossan and Johnstone	1838—10 months, January to October	6	30,614	1·00	..	..	522 8 4
Dundee and Arbroath	1838, 1839—7 months, Oct. to April	14½	45,696	3·50	..	..	3,097 17 0
Dundee and Newtyle	1838—1 year	10½	59,682	1·76	1·57	1·18	2,865 3 4½
Dunfermline and Charlestown	1838—1 year	..	15,556	1·71	0·85	..	861 19 4
Edinburgh and Dalkeith	1838—11 months, January to Nov.	7	281,277	1·12	0·87	..	6,453 19 7½
Garnkirk and Glasgow	1838—1 year	11	128,378	1·09	0·72	..	4,144 15 10
Newcastle and Carlisle	1838, 1839—16 months, Jan. to April	61	249,913	1·60	..	..	78,039 9 6
Newtyle and Cupar Angus	1838—1 year	5½	24,084	1·54	1·14	..	1,279 10 6
Paisley and Renfrew	1838—1 year	3	143,180	2·00	1·33	..	3,049 2 11½
Dublin and Kingstown	1838—1 year	6	1,141,679	2	1½	1	34,779 9 7

ENGLISH RAILWAYS—Average fare per mile—1st class, 2·53; 2d class, 1·86; 3d class, 1·54.
SCOTCH " " " 1st class, 1·69; 2d class, 1·06.

SALES OF BLACK TIN.

Sold at Redruth, Truro, and St. Austell, June 16th and 17th.

Mines.	Tons.	Total.	Price.	Amount.	Total amount.	Purchasers.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Charlestown U. M.	20		45 15 0	9 5 0 0		Bolithos and Williams.
——	19½		46 0 0	885 10 0		Daubuz & Co.
——	7½		44 15 0	335 12 6		——
——	1½		44 0 0	143 0 0		——
——	9½		41 10 0	444 12 0		Bolithos and Williams.
——	5½		33 0 0	180 15 0		——
		63½			2913 10 0	
Budnick	14		48 15 0	667 15 0		——
——	7		43 10 0	304 10 0		——
		20			972 5 0	
Polgooth	15		45 5 0	678 15 0		——
——	2		42 10 0	85 0 0		——
		17			763 15 0	
Carnon	6		51 10 0	309 0 0		Daubuz & Co.
——	4		47 7 6	189 10 0		——
		10			498 10 0	
		112½			5188 0 0	

PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT REDRUTH.

JUNE 18.

Purchasers.	Mines.	Tons.	Total.	Price.	Each Parcel.	Total amount.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MINES ROYAL Co.	Treasvean	48		5 19 6	286 6 0	
——	Duffield	91		9 9 6	787 9 6	
——	....	59		14 7 6	848 2 6	
			188			1902 8 0
2. VIVIAN and Sons.	Fowey Consols	102		5 15 0	586 10 0	
——	Tretoil	58		5 15 6	334 19 0	
			160			921 9 0
3. FREEMAN & Co.	Fowey Consols	49		5 18 6	291 6 6	
——	Duffield	85		7 11 0	641 15 0	
——	....	26		3 16 0	98 16 0	
——	Trethellan	89		4 15 0	422 15 0	
——	....	78		3 16 0	296 8 0	
——	Wheal Gorland	52		7 12 0	393 4 0	
——	....	14		16 11 0	231 14 0	
——	North Downs	59		5 5 0	321 11 0	
——	Wheal Kitty	42		6 19 6	292 19 0	
			494			2991 8 6
4. GRENFELL and Sons.	Treasvean	..	48	5 19 6	....	286 16 0
5. SIMS, WILLIAMS, NEVILL, and Co.	Treasvean	105		5 10 6	580 2 6	
——	....	79		4 9 0	341 10 0	
——	....	49		3 0 0	6 1 0 0	
——	....	68		2 14 0	178 4 0	
——	....	61		6 0 0	366 0 0	
——	Tretoil	72		5 2 6	441 0 0	
			443			2497 16 6
6. WILLIAMS and Co.	Fowey Consols	49		5 18 6	290 6 6	
——	....	72		6 16 6	491 9 0	
			121			781 14 6
		1494				£9381 12 6

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA

Sampled on the 3d of June, and sold at Swansea, on the 24th of June.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Stand.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Stand.	Price.
Santiago	106	19¾	91	£ 15 14 6	Cobre	53	25½	87½	£ 20 6 6
ditto	86	19	91	15 0 6	ditto	50	26½	87½	20 14 6
ditto	83	19½	95	15 5 6	Allihies	120	9¼	101½	7 18 0
ditto	87	19¼	90½	15 2 0	ditto	97	10	101½	7 18 0
ditto	91	19¾	89½	15 9 6	Chili	100	21½	89½	17 3 0
ditto	90	20	89	15 11 0	ditto	80	23½	88	23 7 6
ditto	87	20	89½	15 10 0	Cronebane	67	34	174½	2 2 0
Knockmahon	136	8½	104½	6 17 6	Tigr ny	52	5	111	3 6 0
ditto	76	10½	101½	8 7 6	Cuba	66	14½	92	11 9 0
ditto	60	5½	108½	4 0 0	ditto	29	13	89½	14 15 0
ditto	40	8½	103	6 15 6	Coheen	71	12½	98½	10 6 0
Copiapo	101	25½	88	20 4 6	Ballymurtagh	48	4	118½	2 10 0
ditto	100	25½	88	20 1 0	Laxey	39	34	118½	2 1 0
ditto	83	26	88	20 13 6	James's Ore	60	32	118½	2 4 0
Cobre	92	25	87	19 10 6	ditto	50	44	118½	2 10 0
ditto	70	26½	87½	20 18 6	ditto	40	44	118½	2 11 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Santiago	625	£9621	5 0	Tigrony	52	£ 171 12 0
Knockmahon	312	2 7s 10	0	Cuba	95	1183 9 0
Copiapo	284	5763	15 0	Coheen	71	731 6 0
Cobre	263	5573	4 0	Ballymurtagh	48	129 0 0
Allihies	217	1702	6 0	Laxey	39	79 15 0
Chili	180	3585	0 0	James's Ore	150	389 0 0
Cronebane	67	140	14 0			

Copper ores for sale July 8.—Cobre 100, ditto 82, ditto 80, ditto 70, ditto 48, ditto 80, ditto 74, ditto 71, ditto 41, ditto 30, ditto 90, ditto 71—Chili 110, ditto 104, ditto 100, ditto 72, ditto 81, ditto 61, ditto 32—Santiago 82, ditto 78, ditto 75, ditto 58—Knockmahon 119, ditto 92, ditto 2—Cuba 114, ditto 41, ditto 40, ditto 37—Ballymurtagh 75, ditto 59—Tigrony 77, ditto 36, ditto 20—Valparaiso 51, ditto 50—Kenmare 71, ditto 6—Allihies 70 Llwyndu 44—Laxey 23—Blaenau Dyllaun 20—Drwycoed 18—Llanberris 15—Cuba 22, ditto 11, ditto 3.—Total, 2,272.

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT TRURO.

Sampled June 10, and sold at Farquharson's Hotel, Truro, June 23.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Purchasers.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Purchasers.
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
United M.	140	7 0 6	Williams.	Consols	111	8 10 6	Mines Royal
ditto	136	11 8 6	Mines Royal	ditto	104	8 17 6	Nevill & Co.
ditto	127	4 4 6	Vivians.	ditto	79	4 10 6	English Co.
ditto	124	6 8 6	English Co.	ditto	68	5 0 0	Vivians.
ditto	108	3 14 6	Nevill & Co	Treasvean	87	5 5 0	——
ditto	105	7 11 0	——	ditto	81	9 11 0	Freemans.
ditto	100	4 11 6	——	ditto	74	4 1 0	Nevill & Co.
ditto	102	10 9 0	Williams.	ditto	63	7 1 6	Freemans.
ditto	94	5 15 0	English Co.	Fowey C.	114	6 14 6	Vivians.
ditto	90	7 18 0	Williams.	ditto	108	5 8 6	——
ditto	77	5 13 0	P. Grenfells.	Godolphin	70	7 16 0	Freemans
ditto	74	4 1 6	English Co.	ditto	44	4 2 6	——
				ditto	17	4 6 0	——

TOTAL PRODUCE.

United Mines	1990	£6966	5 0	Fowey Consols	317	£ 1325 5 6
Consolidated	361	2633	17 6	Godolphin	131	800 13 0
Treasvean	883	1979	14 6			

Average standard, 14lbs. 12oz.—Average produce, 6¾.—Average price, 6*l.* 15s. 6d.—Quantity of ore, 2794 tons.—Quantity of fine copper, 196 tons 11 cwt.—Amount of money, 18,344*l.* 17s. 6d.—Average standard of last sale, 16lbs. 15oz.—Average Produce, 9¼.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne. Mines and Parcels.—Consols, Mines, 749; North Roskear, 467; East Wheal Crofty and Longclose, 355; South Roskear, &c., 351; United Hills, 259; Hallenbeagle, 254; Fowey Consols, 228; Dolcoath, 223; Trethellan, 223; East Pool, 170; Tincroft, 169; Treleigh Consols, 164; South Wheal Basset, 80; Trevorian, 80; Wheal Harriet, 73; Wheal St. Andrew, 26.—Total, 3388.

Copper ore for sale on Thursday week, at Redruth. Mines and Parcels.—Carn Brea Mines, 641; Wheal Darlington, 337; Fowey Consols, 300; Wheal Friendship and Trevarrion Downs, 244; Levant, 214; Wheal Buller, 200; Providence Mines, 145; Wheal Speed, 137; Wheal Harmony and Carnrew, 124; Wheal Julia, 98; Wheal Trewavas, 98; Wheal Busy, 80; Relistian, 80; Wheal Treasury, 79; Marazion Mines, 69; Cuilip's Ore, 45; Trevassus, 42; Carnine Consols, 40; Wheal Lydia and South Towan, 15.—Total, 3176.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Foreign Gold in Bars (standard) ... per oz.	£3	17	9
Foreign Gold in Coin, Spanish Doubloons	0	0	0
.. .. .. 20 Franc pieces	0	0	0
New Dollars	0	4	10½
Silver in Bars (standard)	0	5	0

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Tuesday, June 23.

INSOLVENTS.

June 20.—Frederick Ladewig, Tottenham-court-road, confectioner.
21.—James Henry Dowling, Gloucester, scrivener.

BANKRUPTS.

A. Mitchell, Devizes, Wiltshire, tea-dealer. [Cattlin, Ely-place.
J. Gisborne, Brynderry, Monmouthshire, cattle-salesman. [Gregory and Son, Clement's Inn.
W. Holdaway, Petersfield, Hampshire, innkeeper. [Nelson, Essex-street, Strand.
J. P. Jackson and P. Jackson, Manchester, wool-dealers. [Milne and Co., Temple.
T. Crowther, Liverpool, wine merchant. [Holme and Co., New Inn.
J. Pape, Leeds, tailor. [Battye and Co., Chancery-lane. [Chancery-lane.
R. Cocsson, Pendleton and Manchester, commission-agent. [Battye and Co.
J. Ackerman, Ilminton, Somersetshire, draper. [Overbury, Friday-street.
J. Coleman, Ipswich, builder. [Capes and Smart, Bedford-row. [fields.
E. A. Lucas, Salford, Lancashire, calico-printer. [Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn-
J. Jardine, Haverfordwest, timber-merchant. [Hastings, Harpur street.
J. S. Wood, Liverpool, wine-merchant. [Battye and Co., Chancery-lane.

DIVIDENDS.

July 25, E. Underhill and J. Slater, Watling street, warehousemen—14, W. H. Croxson, Rayleigh, Essex, wheelwright—16, J. Rose and W. Pearson, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, coal-dealers—E. Butler, Alcester, Warwickshire, fellmonger—J. Storer, Ibstock, Leicester-hire, auctioneer—15, R. Jukes, Gornall, Staffordshire, currier—24, G. Clarke, Newton, Devonshire, shipowner—6, E. Clegg, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—7, Z. and Z. Stirk, and J. W. Thornton, Leeds, machine-makers—15, C. Perrier, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer—17, W. Yates, Manchester, commission agen—15, B. Jacques, J. Cotton, and T. B. Oliver, Nottingham, hosiers—29, J. Senior, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, fancy cloth-manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before July 14.

G. Richards, Bridge-road, Lambeth, linendraper—W. Barker and S. Adams, Nottingham, hosiers—R. Seddon, Salford, Lancashire, dyer—J. Webster, Liverpool, fringe-manufacturer—T. Saxelby, Kingston-upon-Hull, scrivener—W. Latham, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—W. Hattley, Monkwearmouth-near-the-Sea, Durham, merchant-tailor—E. Smith, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, grocer—E. O. Pile, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—J. Houghton, Soho-square, draper—J. Bridge, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—A. Archibald, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, coal-merchant.

Friday, June 26.

INSOLVENT.

June 25.—George Thomas Day, Chester-wharf, Pimlico, coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Pietro Ascanio Tealdi, Manchester, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Robins and C. Williams, London-wall, carriers. [Hopkinson, Red Lion-square.
R. A. Phelps, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside, ink-manufacturer. [Holmes, Queen-street, Cheapside.
D. S. Wilkins, Island, Gloucester, dealer in wines. [White and Co., Bedford-row.
E. H. Hart, Gateshead, glass-manufacturer. [Meggison and Co., King's-road.
W. F. Cowper, Mumps, Lancashire, mercer. [Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
T. Rhodes, Shaw, Lancashire, iron-founder. [Baxter, Lincoln's Inn fields.
R. Ferris, J. H. and J. Butler, Liverpool, merchants. [Davison, Bread-street.
J. Williamson, Boston, Lincolnshire, carpenter. [Halliway and Co., Boston.
J. Slatter, Witney, Oxfordshire, innkeeper. [Crouch, Southampton buildings.
G. B. Shamley, Sheffield plumber. [Rodgers, King street, Cheapside.
J. Roberts, Clareton, Yorkshire, horse-dealer. [Blower & Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields.
S. Tucker, Exeter, hat-dyer. [Weddell and Baker, Fenchurch street.
C. Clarke, Cambridge, gun-maker. [Vincent and Co., King's Bench-walk, Temple.
J. H. Carter and C. Lawrence, Huddersfield, machine-makers. [Laver, King's-road.
B. B. Smark, Houlton, Devonshire, scrivener. [Rhodes and Co., Chancery-lane.

DIVIDENDS.

July 17, C. H. Papps, George-street, Adelphi, coal-merchant—T. C. Johns, Red Lion-court, Fleet street, printer—18, C. George, Hunter-street, Old Kent-road, hatter—R. Janes, Wigmore street, Cavendish-square, poulterer—A. Lord, Trinidad-place, Islington, surgeon—21, P. Isaacs, Newton-folgate, furrier—W. Congdon, North Audley street jeweller—21, T. Anderton, Liverpool, merchant—17, J. W. Phipson, Selly-hall, Worcestershire, dealer in metals—18, N. Balbo, Salford, Lancashire, machine-maker—J. Weatherall, Manchester, smallware manufacturer—20, N. Holye and D. Grundy, Hinde, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—21, G. Schofield, Limefield, Lancashire, linendraper—31, G. Jones, Taunton, silk-throwster—24, G. Wood, Manchester, drysalter.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before July 17.

S. Godson, Mincing-lane, City, wine-merchant—G. Brockels, High street, Southwark, bedstead maker—H. Sutton, Newark, Nottinghamshire, mercer—J. Stubbs, Birmingham, batter—J. Robinson, Scarlington cum Crosby, Cheshire, cheese factor—H. S. Knowles, Meedham, Somersetshire, silk-throwster—J. Cranston, Kingswood, Hampshire, upholsterer.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.

Price of coals per ton at the close of the market.—Buddle's West Hartley 20—Holywell Main 15 6—Original Windsor's Pontop 19—Townley 17 6—West Hartley 21—W. E. Goodrith 2—Heaton 20—Hotspur 18 6—Northumberland 18—Perkins 19—Walker 19 6—Braddyll's Hetton 21—Boswell 21 9—Hetton 21 9—Lambton 22—Russell's Hetton 21 9—Stewart's 22—Hartlepool 20—Kelloe 20 9—Adelaide 21—Evenwood 18 6—Seymour Tees 20 3—Tees Hetton 18 6—Howard's Netherton Main 18 6—Silksome Cliffs 16—Devonshire 19.

WEDNESDAY.

Adair's 17—Bell Robson's Hartley 19—Buddle's West Hartley 20—Holywell Main 19 6—Lenze's Main 16 6—Smith's Pontop 18—South Hartley 19—West Hartley 21—Willington 21—Wylam 19—W. E. Bell and Brown 20—Bewicke and Co. 20—Heaton 20—Killingworth 19 6—Percy Beaubam 18 6—Westgate 16 3—Belmont 20 9—Braddyll's Hetton 21—Boswell 21 9—Hetton 21 9—Hedley 20 6—Lambton 22—Russell's Hetton 21 6—Whitwell 20 9—Adelaide 21—Barrett 20—Barrington Tees 19—Brown's Deanery 20—Gordon 19 6—South Durham 20 3—Tees 21—West Tees 19—Hartley 19—Howard's Netherton Main 19—Stavely Main 18—Killingworth 19 3—Ships arrived, 76.

FRIDAY.

Adair's 17—Bell Robson and Co.'s Hartley 19—Chester 17 9—Carr's Hartley 20—Lenze's Main 16 6—Townley 16 9—Tanfield Moor 21 6—Willington 20—Wylam 19 3—Brown's 17 9—Goodrith 20 3—Hotspur 18 6—Killingworth 19 6—Northumberland 18—Perkins 19—Westgate 16—Belmont 20 6—Boswell 21 9—Hetton 21—Braddyll's Hetton 20 9—Lambton 22—Pemberton 19 3—Stewart's 22—Hartlepool 21—Kelloe 20—Tennant's Hartlepool 21 9—Seymour Tees 20 3—Tees 21—Cowpen 19—Hartley 19—Llangennech Coal 20 6—Newton Main 17—Devonshire 19 6.—Ships arrived, 54.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday
Bank Stock, 7 per Cent.	175½ 6	.. ..	175½	175½	174½ 5	175
3 per Cent. Red. Anns.	91¾ ¼	91¾ ¼	91¾ ¼	91¼ ¾	91½ ¾	91¾ ¼
3 per Cent. Consols	....	.. ..	.. ..	....	....	....
3½ per Cent. Anns. 1818.	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 per Cent. Anns. 1726.	....	....	....	....	....	....
3½ per Cent. Red. Anns.	99¼ ¾	99¼ ¼	99¼ ¾	99¼ ¾	99¼ ¾	99¾ 100
New 3½ per Cent. Anns.	99¾ ¼	....	....	99½ ¾	99¾	99¼ ¾
New 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Long Anns. 1859.	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
Anns. for 30 Years 1859.	....	....	....	13½	13½	....
Ditto 1860.	....	....	....	....	....	....
India Stock, 10½ per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto Old Ann. 3 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	99¾
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 per Cent. Anns. 1751	....	....	....	....	....	....
India Bonds, 3 per Cent.	....	3 2pm	3 pm	.. ..	....	3 1pm
Exchequer Bills, £1000. 21d	25 27pm	26 28	25 28	25 27pm	22 24pm	22 24
Ditto £500.	25 27	26 28	25 28	25 27	24 22	22 24
Ditto Small.	25 27	26 28	25 28	25 27	24 22	22 24
Ditto Advertised.	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 p. Cent. Cons. for Op. July 16	91¾	91¾ ¾	91¾	91¼ ¾	91¾ ¾	91¾ ¾
Bank Stock for Ac. July 14	....	....	....	176	....	176
India Stock for Op. July 14	....	....	....	....	....	251

BANK OF ENGLAND.—TRANSFER BOOKS.

	SHUT.	OPEN.
3 per Cent. Consols	Wednesday, June 3, 1840.	Thursday, July 16.
New 3½ per Cent.	Wednesday „ 3	Friday „ 17.
3 per Cent. 1726	Tuesday „ 9	Tuesday „ 14.
New 5 per Cent.	Tuesday „ 9	Friday „ 10.
Annuities Terms of years	Friday „ 5	Monday „ 20.
South Sea Stock	Wednesday „ 3	Wednesday „ 15.
New South Sea Annuities	Thursday, „ 4	Thursday „ 16.
3 per Cent. Annuities, 1751	Thursday „ 4	Thursday „ 16.
East India Stock	Thursday „ 4	Tuesday „ 14.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Austrian, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgian, 5 per Cent.	....	104¼	.. ..	104¼	104¼	104¼ ¾
Brazilian	....	....	76¼	76¼ ¾	....	77
Ditto, 1839	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cuba, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	88
Chilian, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colombian, 6 per Cent.	.. ..	....	22¾	....	23	24¾
Ditto, 1824, ditto	27½ ¾ ¼	27¾	27¾	27¾	27 6¾	27¾ 7
Danish, 5 per Cent.	....	79¾ ¼	....	..	79¼	....
Greek, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, 1825, 5 per Cent.	....	.. ..	....	....	....	....
Mexican, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, deferred do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, 1825, 6 per Cent.	32	....	31¾	....	31	....
Ditto, def. do. 6 per Cent.	....	....	.. ..	....	24¾	....
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent. 1824	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peruvian, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	16¾
Portuguese, 5 per Cent.	....	70	....	....	69	69¾
Ditto, New 5 per Cent.	35¾ ¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	....
Ditto, 1837, 5 per Cent.	....	.. ..	....	....	....	32¾ ¼
Ditto, 3 per Cent.	24¾	24¾	....	24	....	....
Russian, 1822, 5 per Cent.	....	114¾	....	....	116 15¾	....
Spanish, 5 per Cent. Consols	25¾ 7¾	27¾ 6¾	26¾ ¾	26¾ ¾	26¾ 6¾	26¾ ¾
Ditto, passive	6¾ ¾	6¾	6¾	....	6¾	....
Ditto, deferred	12¾	12¾	12¾ ¾	12¾ ¾	12¾	12¾ ¾
Dutch, 2½ per Cent.	54¾	54¾	....	54¾ ¾	54¾ ¾	54¾
Ditto, 5 per Cent.	102	102¾ 2¾	....	102¾ ¾	102¾ ¾	102¾ ¾
Ditto, 5 New, 1837	100	100¾	....	100	....	....

FRENCH FUNDS.

	PARIS.					LONDON.	
	June 6	June 79	June 10	June 24	June 6	June 22	June 25
5 per Cent. Ann.	....	117f. 8c.	117f.15c.	117f.20c.	....	....	....
Ex. on Loud. 1 mth.	....	25f. 20c.	25f. 20c.	25f. 20c.	....	....	....
ditto 3 mths.	....	25f.	25f.	25f.	....	....	....
4½ per Cent. Ann.	....	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Exchange	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 per Cent. Ann.	.. ..	105f.25c.	105f.50c.	105f.50c.	....	....	....
Exchange	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 per cent.	....	84f. 55c.	84f. 70c.	84f. 80c.	.. ..	....	85f.
Exchange	....	....	....	....	....	....	23f. 40c.
Bank Shares	....	3570f.	3570f.	3575f.	....	....	.. ..

IRISH FUNDS,

June 25, 1840.

Bank Stock	179	Royal Canal Stock	31½
Government Debentures	3½ per ct. 91¾	Patriotic Insurance	10 0 0 7½
Ditto Stock	3½ per ct. 90	Provin. Bank of Ireland	25 0 0 45
Ditto New	3½ per ct. 99¾	Hibernian Bank	25 0 0 26½
Ditto ditto, reduced	4 per ct. 104¾	Grand Canal Stock	142
Canals	5 per ct. 91	Mining Co. of Ireland	7 0 0 14¾
City Debentures	4 per ct. 5of¾	City of Dublin Steam Co.	100 0 0 115
Exchequer Bills	21d per diem par.	Kingstown Railway	100 0 0 75

AMERICAN FUNDS.

					London	America
	Redeemable			Redeemable		
New York 5	1855	—	—	Louisiana 5	1844, 7, 50, 2.	89 90 —
..	1856	—	—	Mississipi ..	6 1861, 6, 71	— —
..	1860	80¼ 7	95	INCORPORATED BANKS.		
Pennsylva. 5	1854	76	—	Per Cent.		
..	1858	—	—	United States	8 1866	15½ 73½ 5
..	1859	—	—	Louisiana State	6 1870	— —
..	1860, 62	77 8	—	Bank of Louisiana	8 1870	— —
..	1864	—	—	N. Orleans, Canal & B. Co.		— —
Maryland 5	1866	83 4	—	City Bank		— —
Ohio	1856, 58	92	—	New York Life and Trust	5	— —
South Carolina	5 1866	89 90	—	Tennessee Planters	9	— —
Tennessee	6 1868	—	—	Mississippi	10	— —
Virginia	6 1867	—	—	Exchange at New York		— 107½ 8

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, June 26, 1840.

	Given for bills payable in London.	Given for bills drawn at Usance.		Given for bills payable in London.	Given for bills drawn at Usance.
Amsterdam	12 5	12 2½	Barcelona	36½	— —
Ditto at Sight	12 2	12 —	Seville	36½	— —
Rotterdam	12 5½	12 2½	Gibraltar: p. A. d.	48	— —
Antwerp	12 5	12 2½	Leghorn	39 85	39 17½ 39 70
Hamburgh Mes. B.	13 12½	13 9½	Genoa	25 75	25 60 25 62½
Altona	12 18	— —	Milan	31	— —
Paris, 3 days' sight	25 40	25 27½	Venice, p. 6 A. L.	47	— —
Ditto	25 70	25 55	Naples	40½	40½
Marseilles	25 70	25 55	Palermo	122 oz	122 120½
Bordeaux	25 75	— —	Messina	122	122 122½
Frankfort on Main	156½	156½	Lisbon	54½	54¾ —
Petersburg p. rouble	8	— —	Oporto	54½	54¾ 54½
Berlin ... exr. doll.	7	— —	Rio Janeiro	28	— —
Vienna eff. 4o.	10 7	10 1½	Bahia	27½	— —
Trieste ditto	10 8	10 5	Buenos Ayres	—	— —
Madrid	37	37½	Madras	—	— —
Cadiz	37	37½	New York	46½	— —
Bilboa	36½	— —	Philadelphia	46	— —

PRICES OF MATERIALS IN CORNWALL

AS SUPPLIED AT THE PRINCIPAL MINES IN THE FOLLOWING MONTHS.

	1 & 2	3 & 4		1 & 2	3 & 4
Common iron, per cwt.	9s 6d	9s 3d	Iron-wire sieves, each	2s 9d	2s 9d
Half-inch square ditto	10 6	10 6	Iron-wire work, per foot	6	6
Best tough whim chain	20 0	20 0	Board nails, per cwt	19 6	19 6
Boiler plates	14 0	14 0	Half-board ditto, per 1000	5 0	5 0
Hoop iron	13 6	13 6	Hatch ditto	3 9	3 9
Nail rods	14 6	14 6	Half-hatch ditto	3 0	3 0
Miners' shovels	32 0	32 0	Linseed oil, per gallon	2 8	2 8
Charcoal iron	14 0	14 6	Rape ditto	3 6	3 6
Gunpowder, per 100 lbs.	45 0	40 0	Birch, per foot	2 6	2 6
Leather, per lb.	1 10	1 10	Pine,	1 6	1 6
Coals, per ton, at quay	16 0	16 0	Sheet lead, per cwt.	24 6	23 0
Candles, per dozen lbs.	5 6	5 6	Barrow bends	11 6	11 6
Tallow, per cwt.	50 0	50 0	H 2 steel (112 lbs.)	52 0	52 0
Ropes	35 0	35 0	2s. nails	18 6	17 0
Flat ropes	36 0	42 0	Fish bills	1 5	1 5
Hemp	0 5	0 5	Shovel hilts	2 0	2 0
White yarn, per cwt.	37 0	37 0	White ground lead	27 0	26 0
White rope	38 0	38 0	Red lead	26 0	24 0
Brass wire sieves, each	3 0	3 0	Peat rolled iron	12 0	11 6
Ditto machine	15 0	15 0	Blistered steel	53 0	42 0

** The figures at the top of the columns refer to months—as 3 March, 4 April, &c.

TIDE TABLE.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, for the week ending July 3.

	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday
Morning	11 36	0 0	0 17	1 10	1 0	1 51	4 38
Afternoon	— —	0 41	1 43	2 38	2 26	4 16	5 0

PRICES OF SHARES.

BRITISH MINES.

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount of Shares	Amount paid.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Present price.
500	Anglesey	100	5	10	8 6	10
1,800	Arigna Iron & Coal Co.	50	34	9½	9½ 9¼	
4,000	Bissoe Bridge	5	5	3	2½ 2	3
8,000	Blaenavon	50	45	40	40 40	
20,000	British Iron	100	50	..	..	—
100	Copper Bottom	..	41	30	30 30	
2,000	Cornubian Lead Co.	..	3½	1	1 1	
6,000	Cornwall Great United	12	10½	1	1 1	
1,000	Cuddra	10	10	10	7½ 7½	
5,000	Dartmoor Consols	5	5	1	1 1	
10,000	Durham County Coal Co.	50	25	..	..	—
2,000	Danescombe	..	..	..	..	—
2,000	De Dunstanville	..	..	..	..	—
1,000	Duffield	..	30	6½	3 3	
2,000	East Cornwall Tin, &c.	6	6	2	2 2	
4,200	East Mulberry Hills	5½	3½	1½	1 1	
4,000	English	25	12½	1	1 1	
3,200	Great Wh. Prosper	25	7½	6¾	6½ 6¾	
4,000	Great Wh. Charlotte	25	2½	1¼	1 1	
2,000	Gernick	..	4	¾	¾ ¾	
1,000	Harrowbarrow	..	4	5	5 5	
10,000	Hibernian	50	12½	4	3½ 3¼	
1,000	Holmbush	100	4	45	44 45	46
2,000	Isle of Serk (Guernsey)	..	9	11½	11½ 11½	
600	Llwyndyrisa	..	5	..	..	—
20,000	Mining Co. of Ireland	25	7	15	15 15	
6,000	Perran Consols	4½	4½	1	1 1	
6,000	Polbreen	5	4	1	1 1	
2,000	Relistian	..	..	3¾	3½ 3¾	
5,000	Redmoor Consolidated	5	4½	1½	1½ 1½	
10,000	Rhymney Iron	50	50	40	40 40	
8,000	St. Hilary	2½	2½	¾	¾ ¾	
800	South Towan	10	10	1¼	1 1¼	
Pro. 3,600 / Con 2,400	Talacre	50	5	5½	5½ 5½	
		6	1	5½	5½ 5½	
4,000	Tregollan	5	4	¾	¾ ¾	
4,000	Treleigh Consols	5	4½	1¼	1¼ 1¼	
4,505	Tamar Consols	5	5	1½	1½ 1½	
6,500	Tin Croft	10	6¼	4½	4½ 4½	
194	Trevaskus	..	60	45	45 45	
4,000	Tretoil	..	1¼	2¾	2¾ 2¾	¾
4,000	United Hills	..	5	8	7½ 8	
3,300	West Cork	50	50	..	..	—
5,000	Wh. Harm. & Montague	10	10	¾	¾ ¾	
6,000	Wicklow Copper	5	5	¾	¾ ¾	
5,820	West Wheal Jewel	8	8	5½	5 5½	
5,000	Wheal Sisters	..	4	¾	¾ ¾	
1,000	Wheal Julia	..	..	85	35 35	

FOREIGN MINES.

5,000	Alten Mining Company	15	12½	10½	10½	10½
10,000	Anglo Mexican Co.	100	100	1	1	
3,374	Do. Subscription	25	25	2½	2½	2½
2,000	Bolanos	150	150	50	50	50
	Ditto Scrip	..	25	28½	25	25
10,000	Brazilian Imperial	25	20	17	15½	16
10,000	Bolivar	20	20	1	1	1
10,000	Ditto Scrip	10	10	2	2	2
10,000	Cate Branca } Brazilian	10	6½	9	9	9
10,000	Conceiçao } Co.	10	3	..	..	—
10,000	Candonga Mining Co.	20	7½	..	..	—
	Ditto registered	20	7½	5	5	5
12,000	Cobre Copper Company	40	40	32	31	31
8,500	Columbian Co. regis.	55	55	..	3	3½
1,500	Ditto, New	11	11	..	..	—
10,000	Copiapo Mining Co.	20	3	10½	10½	10½
29,000	General Mining Association	20	18	6	6	6
5,351	Mexican Company	60	6½	2½	2½	2½
12,000	Mocambas and Cocaes	25	25	8	8	8
5,000	Minas Geraes	20	12	..	..	—
2,000	New Granada	10	10	..	..	—
14,582	Real del Monte, regis.	544	34	2½	2½	2½
	Do. unregistered	544	..	5	4½	5
	Ditto Loan Notes	150	50	60	60	60
2,500	Rio de Anori	..	34	..	..	—
11,000	St. John d'el Rey	50	144	2	1½	2
80,000	United Mexican	40	40	3½	3	3½
	Black Scrip, addl. capital	14	5	4	4	4
	Red New Scrip	5	5	6½	6¼	6½
14,000	Zacatecas Mining Co	5	5	..	..	—

RAILWAYS.

2,500	Aylesbury	20	20	..	..	—
6,300	Birmingham and Derby	100	100	87½	86½	87
9,500	Birmin., & Gloucester	100	80	74¾	73½	73¾
7,500	Birm. Brist. & Th. Junc.	20	18	9	9	9
660	Bolton and Leigh	100	100	60	60	60
641	Ditto ½ Shares	25	25	..	..	—
15,000	Bristol and Exeter	100	50	29	29	29
350	Cheltenham	100	100	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	Chester & Birkenhead	50	50	53	53	53
	Do ½ Shares	..	..	16½	16½	16½
5,000	Chester and Crewe	50	45	60½	60½	60½
7,500	Chelten. & Gt. Western	100	55	28¾	28½	28
14,000	Chelt. Oxford and Tring	100	5	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,000	Clarence	100	32	25	25	25
6,000	Dublin and Drogheda	100	15	4	4	4
	Dublin and Kingstown	100	90	80	80	80
8,000	Dublin and Kilkenny	100	7½	..	..	—
800	Durham Junction	100	100	100	100	100
2,040	Durham & Sunderland	50	50	30	30	30
3,000	Deptford Junction	20	1	..	..	—
60,000	Eastern Counties	25	12½	1½	1½	1½
5,000	Edinb. Leith & Newha.	20	13	4	4	4
18,000	Edinburgh & Glasgow	50	30	25	25	25
2,500	Forest of Dean	50	50	40	40	40
12,500	Glasg., Paisley & Ayrsh.	50	50	32	31	31
16,000	Glasg., Paisley, & Green.	25	20	19½	19¼	19¼
10,000	Grand Junction	100	100	235	235	235
10,918	Do. New	50	39	105	103	103
10,000	Great North of England	100	65	58½	58½	58½
25,000	Great Western	100	6	106	106	102
	Ditto New	50	30	9	4	8½
6,000	Gosport Junction	50	25	34	33½	33½
8,000	Gt. Leinster & Munster	100	5	..	..	—
8,000	Hull and Selby	50	40	40	38½	38½
2,800	Hartlepool Dock & Rw.	..	100	14	14	14
5,000	Lancaster & Preston	50	42½	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,100	Leeds and Selby	100	100	35½	35½	35½
2,000	Leicester and Swaning.	50	30	65	65	65
5,100	Liverpool & Manchester	100	68	18	180	185
12,921	Do. ½ Shares	25	20	45	45	45
7,206	Do. ¼ do.	5	5	87	87½	87½
24,000	Lond. & Blackwall	25	20	22	21	21½
20,000	London and Greenwich	25	20	9½	9½	9½
	Ditto New	..	20	17	6	17
25,000	London and Birmingh.	100	90	90	89	89
25,000	Do. ½ Shares	25	5	32½	31	32½
	Do. New	82	24	33	32½	32½
26,666	London & Croydon Tr.	20	14½	12	11½	11½
6,334	Do. Scrip	9	9	12½	12½	12½
38,000	London & Sth. Western	50	38½	39	38½	38½
36,000	London & Brighton	50	35	29½	28	28½
	London Grand Junc.	100	90	90	90	90
7,500	Lianelly	100	70	73	70	73
7,000	Manchester & Sheffield	100	35	2	2	2
14,000	Manchester and Chester	..	25	..	..	—
13,000	Manchester and Leeds	100	60	80	80½	80½
12,000	Do. (New)	50	25	38	38	38
10,000	Manchest. South Union	10	5	7½	7½	7½
1,000	Manchester & Oldham	100	5	..	..	—
30,000	Manchester & Birming.	70	3	24½	23½	24
15	Do. Extension	70	7	5	5	5
3,600	Maryport & Carlisle	50	47	7	7	7
10,000	Midland Counties	100	100	90	90	90
5,000	Newcastle and Carlisle	100	100	104	104	104
3,500	Ditto New	50	25	26	26	26
17,000	North Midland	100	100	104	104	104
13,500	Ditto (New)	50	30	41½	39½	39½
12,000	Northern and Eastern	100	30	22½	21½	22½
6,000	North Union	100	75	80	80	80
2,000	Preston and Wyre	50	50	45	45	45
6,000	Ditto (New)	25	10	..	..	—
1,500	Stanhope and Tyne	100	100	..	..	—
1,000	Stockton & Darlington	100	100	65	64	65
1,000	Do. ½ Shares	50	50	133	133	133
3,000	South Durham	100	21	..	..	—
4,000	Sheffie d & Rotherham	50	35	32½	32	32½
27,000	South Eastern	50	25	10½	9½	9¾
5,630	Taff Vale	100	90	55	55	55
9,000	Thames Haven	50	5	..	..	—
5,000	Warrington & Newton	100	100	..	..	—
4,400	Westmoreland & Greenw.	50	7	4	4	4
1,000	West Durham	10	7	4½	4	4½
6,000	York & North Midland	50	5	71	69½	71

PRICES OF SHARES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount of Shares	Amount paid.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Present price.
10,000	Anglo Mexican Mint	10	10	10½	10½	10½
10,000	Anti Dry Rot	25	17½	3	..	—
10,000	Asphalte (Claridge)	20	4	1	2	¾
16,000	Assam Tea	50	12½	4¾	4¾	4¾
10,000	Australian Agricultur.	100	27½	41	40½	41
8,600	Brit. Rock & Patent Salt	50	35	..	..	—
8,000	Bahia Steam	10	7	¼	¼	¼
2,500	Bitumen Basteune, &c.	20	3	1	1	1
6,000	Brit. Americ. Land Co.	..	33	10	10	10
20,000	Brit. Agricu. Loan Co.	100	5	..	..	—
6,000	Canada Company	100	32½	37	37	37
200,000	Canada (Upper) Bonds			..	..	—
	City Bonds, div. 4½	..	..	101	100	100½
5,000	Eastern Coast of Central America [Deb.	20	15½	2½	..	—
5,000	Droitwich Patent Salt	25	25	2½	..	—
2,500	Essex Marine Salt	20	8	..	..	—
1,000	Equitable Discount Co.	100	20	..	..	—
2,700	Equitable Rever. Soc.	100	55	53	53	53
20,000	General Steam Navig.	15	14	26	26	26
2,100	Hungerford Market	100	100	31½	31½	31½
	Hudson's Bay Stock	100	100	268	268	268
10,000	Irish Waste Land Co.	50	6	¼	¼	¼
8,000	Lond. Rever. Inter. Soc.	50	10	8	6	6
1,800	London Corn Exchan.	50	37½	..	25	—
8,000	Lond. Caoutchouc Co.	12½	12½	5	5	5
5000	London Cemetery Co.	20	12	18	18	18
20,000	Mexican South Amer.	10	7	4¾	4½	4¾
	New Corn Ex.	..	37½	20¾	20¾	20¾
	New Brunswick (Land)	..	60	12	12	12
10,000	Rio Doce	25	6	¼	¼	¼
2,754	Rever. Interest Society	100	100	123	123	123
2,633	Ditto New	100	100	117	117	117
15,000	Royal Mail Steam-pk.	100	15	15	15	15
2,000	Shotts Iron Foundry	50	48	..	..	—
10,000	South Australian	25	17½	19½	19½	19½
	Ship Ow. Towing Co.	10	7½	7	7	7
4,000	Thames Tunnel	50	50	12½	12½	12½
10,000	Van Dieman's Land	100	18¾	12½	12½	12½

CANALS.

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount of Shares	Amount Paid.	Price.	Dividend for last year.	Period Dividend Payable.
1,760	Ashton and Oldham	98	98	120	7	Sept.
1,482	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	113	113	72	4	Oct.
720	Barnsley	160	160	275	14	July
1,260	Basingstoke	100	100	55	..	—
1,005	Brecknock & Abergav.	150	150	94½	5½	—
8,000	Birming. 1-16th Share	79½	79½	215	10	Dec.
4,000	Do. & Liverpool Junct.	100	100	27	..	—
477	Bolton and Bury	250	250	..	6	Jan.
712	Bridgwater & Taunton	100	100	70	3	Aug.
400	Chelmer & Blackwater	100	100	61	5	Jan.
16,000	Carlisle	..	..	21½	..	—
500	Coventry	100	100	670	48	Nov.
1,500	Chesterfield	..	..	..	..	—
460	Cromford	100	100	65	27	July
4,546	Croydon	31½	31½	32	..	—
11,810	Do. Bonds	..	..	..	5	Oct.
70,000	Danube and Mayne	41¾	41¾	28	4	—
2,060	Dudley	100	100	99	44	Sept.
600	Derby	100	100	138	11	July
3,575	Ellesmere & Chester	133	133	83½	4	Sept.
231	Erewash	100	100	80	6	Oct.
1,297	Forth and Clyde	400	400	620	30	July
11,600	Grand Junction	100	100	150	10	June
2,849	Grand Union	100	100	22½	1	Oct.
1,500	Grand Surrey	100	100	..	..	Sept.
120,000	Do. (optional) Loan	100	100	63	4	Dec.
5,096	Grand Western	100	100	12	..	—
600	Glamorganshire	172½	172½	..	13½	Sept.
1,960	Gloucester & Berkley	100	100	..	..	
269	Do. (optional) Notes	60	60	..	..	
749	Grantham	150	150	203	12	May
6,233	Huddersfield	57½	57½	20	2	Sept.
100	Kensington	100	100	10	..	—
25,328	Kennet and Avon	40	40	26½	1½	ept.
11,693	Lancaster	47½	47½	28¾	1½	Mar.
2,897½	Leeds and Liverpool	100	100	360	30	Nov.
187	Leeds & Liverpl. New	80	..	..	16	—
545	Leicester	140	140	200	15½	July
1,897	Leicester & Northam	83½	83¼	79½	5½	Dec.
550	Lisk. and Looe Un.	25	25	..	..	—
70	Loughborough	142½	142½	225	162	July
	Manches., Bol. & Bury	..	78	66½	..	—
2,102	Monmouthshire	100	100	198	16	Dec.
700	Montgomeryshire	100	100	98	4½	Aug.
250	Melton Mowbray	100	100	200	10	July
500	Mersey and Irwell	100	100	560	25	Oct.
3,000	Macclesfield	100	100	46	2½	—
247	Neath	100	100	325	17	July
100	Nene Navig. Bds.	100	100	..	..	—
1,780	Oxford	100	100	410	30	Sept.
521	Oakham	130	130	52	2	May
2,400	Peak Forest	78	78	21	5	Dec.
2,520	Portsmouth & Arunde	50	50	..	..	—
21,418	Regent's (or London	33½	33½	12	7s